The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 135. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9th August	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ..	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
10th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th Ootober	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan.	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moreа ...	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April.	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 394 or Rs. 495	Rs. 591 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	.....	4th Aug.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	2nd Aug	12th Aug
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Penang Maru.	I. Noma	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	V. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	I. Noma	580	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA.
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

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SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DWARKA..	1,695	Thu. 7th August	9 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2185	Fri. 8th Aug	6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 7th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS (Weekly.)

S.S. "Patiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	Thursday 7th August
†PUNDUA ..	3305	.. 21st ..
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	.. 4th Sept.
†LINDULA ..	3358	.. 18th ..

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay

6th August 1913.
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GENUINE CARARA

MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT COMBINE

OF

STEAM	EXPERIENCE
GAS	AND
ELECTRICITY	EFFICIENCY.

Has placed our Works on a par with the best of England and America.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works.

12/14, Hamam Street, Fort

BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
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Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be assertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

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ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay Chronicle" PROCESS DEPARTMENT

undertakes developing negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

BLOCK-MAKING A SPECIALITY.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates. Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
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THE WORLD'S ALL.

OUR

Atank Nigrah Pills

ARE

THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. I for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India.)
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND AND SON,

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Mahamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

LATEST MEDICAL BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Latham and English: System of Treatment. By Many Writers. 4 vols.	63 0
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Thomson: Diseases of Nose and Throat	18 12
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Kerr: Operative Midwifery	15 12
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Birnbaum and Blacker: Malformations of the Foetus	13 2

STANDARD OIL CO.

OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALS BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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DRINK

VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY.

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

Gresham Building, Fort.

Funded Capital, Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.,

LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	... ...	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets	,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches	,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Rocks	,, ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	... ...	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.

Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

YOU HAVE USED THE REST NOW USE THE BEST.

There are several good tyres on the market, bu

PALMER TYRES

ARE BETTER

THE STRONGEST TYRE IN THE WORLD.

They cost a little bit more in the beginning than any other canvass-lined tyres because they are better made on the Palmer process of mannfacturing which makes a tyre to give complete satisfaction.

Price:—Standard cover Rs. 8-8-0 each.
Tube ,, 4-0-0 ,,

REMEMBER THAT PALMERS ARE THE ONLY TYRES WHICH GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

From all dealers or from

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,

Church Gate St., BOMBAY. East Street, POONA. Brigade Road, BANGALORE (Cant.)

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

THE INTERNATIONAL WINDING Co., of Boston and Manchester beg to announce that they have served connections with N. N. WADIA & SONS. All communications should be directed to G. W. SAYLER, care of W. H. Brody & Co. 0349

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 9, Green Street, Fort, on Tuesday, the 19th August 1913, at 4 p.m., (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 1913.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company, will be closed from Tuesday, the 19th August to Tuesday, the 2nd September 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ABDOOLABHOY JOOMABHOY LALLJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1913. 0348.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO, LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 6th day of August 1913, at 3 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, when the Resolution that was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 21st day of July 1913, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

Should such Resolution be duly confirmed, the Resolution for reducing the capital of the Company from Rs. 18,00,000 to Rs. 1,80,000 by reducing the nominal amount of the 1,800 shares of the Company from Rs. 1,000 each to Rs. 100 each, and the Resolution for altering Article 110 of the Articles of Association of the Company for the purpose of giving power to the Secretaries and Treasurers to draw cheques against the moneys, goods or credits of the Company at any Bank will be proposed at the said meeting, and, if passed by the requisite majority, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a subsequent General Meeting.

The said Resolutions so to be submitted at the meeting may be inspected at the Registered office of the Company.

By Order of the Board,

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th day of July 1913.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

Bombay—Delhi—Meerut Saharanpur —Ambala—Lahore—Peshawar, without a change.

For trains from Bombay read from top and to Bombay from bottom.

Bombay. H.M.				From Bombay H.M.
7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
4-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0-55
4-15	Arr.		Dep.	1-22
18-30	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	11-20
18-6	Arr.		Dep.	11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi	Arr.	18-36
11-29	Arr.		Dep.	18-51
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt.	Arr.	23-18
4 -5	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt.	Arr.	4-31
1-42	Arr.		Dep.	4-41
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
22-39	Arr.		Dep.	11-0
21- 8	Dep.	Ambala Cantt.	Arr.	13-27

BOMBAY—RUTLAM—INDORE—MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
17-50	Dep.	Rutlam Jn.	Arr.	10-0
17- 5	Arr.		Dep.	10-42
13-33	Dep.	Indore	Arr.	14-15
13-23	Arr.		Dep.	14-25
12-50	Dep.	Mhow	Arr.	14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch	Arr.	15- 0

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21- 0
8- 1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn.	Arr.	21- 0
7-47	Arr.		Dep.	21-23
6- 0	Dep.	Agra Fort	Arr.	23-10

BOMBAY—KATHGODAM FOR NAINI TAL.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21- 0
7-20	Dep.	Muttra Jn.	Arr.	21-45
7-0	Arr.		Dep.	22-25
18-0	Dep.	Kathgodam	Arr.	11- 0

BOMBAY—DEHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
18-55	Arr.		Dep.	9-55
14-15	Dep.	Dehra Dun	Arr.	17-55

BOMBAY SIMLA VIA D. U. K. RAILWAY CHANGING AT DELHI.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
24-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0'55
24- 5	Arr.		Dep.	1'27
11- 8	Dep.	Umballa Cantt.	Arr.	5-43
0-41	Arr.		Dep.	6- 8
9-30	Dep.	Kalka	Arr.	8- 0
18-30	Arr.		Dep.	8-30
13. 0	Dep.	Simla	Arr.	14-20

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

A WELL ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE with a view to extend its business invite applications from all parts of India from men of position only. For particulars apply MANAGER, General Assurance Society, Ltd. Ajmer.

WANTED.

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A smart and accurate PROOF READER for newspaper and job. Apply personally MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CLIENTS to deal in Share and Loan business. Write to—MANILAL CHUNILAL CHOKASHI, Sharebazar, Bombay. 0330.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—76 fully paid up Shares of the CINEMA THEATRES COMPANY, LIMITED—56 ordinary and 20 deferred in lots to suit purchasers. Prices Rs. 75 and Rs. 70 each respectively or any reasonable offer. Apply H. A. H. P. C/o Messrs. Payne & Co., 18, Esplanade Road 0347

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, to-day, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following building:—

Building Street, No. 30, case No. 59, Old Nagpada Cross Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF 56 BALES COUNTRY LONG CLOTH.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms, by order of the Receiver of the Ripon Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hunsraj Canji.

56—bales country long cloth of various weights and width.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Luggage Parcel, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 23rd August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the abovenamed place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

35 CASES ALUMINIUM CIRCLES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 9th instant. at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, the undermentioned goods on account and at risk of the following defaulting indentors—

On account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosein Alimahomed:—

8 cases aluminium circles, quality B. W. G., 98-99 per cent. purity gauge 20.

15 cases aluminium circle, quality, B.W.G. 98-99 per cent. purity gauge 20 and 18.

On account and at the risk of Salebhoy Mahomedbhoy Patheria and Choonilal Gordhandas—

12 cases aluminium circles, 98-99 per cent. purity quality B.W.G., gauge 20 and 18.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th August, 1913. 254.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Cameras and Photographic Materials.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Wamon Madhowrao Dukle, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Shop on Esplanade Road, Fort, near the Currency Bank and Bombay Fine Art Gallery, THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY the 6th August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the remaining valuable photographic cameras, wooden camera stands, metal telescopic stand, sensitized films, plates and papers, dishes, printing frames and chemicals, albums, photo slip in paste on mounts, illustrated postcards of native characters, cupboards, cases, counters, book stands, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th August, 1913. 251

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Complete Programmes at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Pictures only at 8-30 p.m.

French Ballet Dancers

By special arrangements with the Management of the Opera House, Mdlle. Benzoni and Dorion will make their last appearance in Bombay at the Excelsior.

The Jakowlews

This is positively the last appearance of the Great Russian Dancers in Bombay.

Mystery and Magic

(Mr. Stillwell remains on the Bill for another week.)

Kitto and Kitto

(The Two Funniosities.)

TWO FINE FILMS.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?

WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

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Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Anglo-Indian Empire League.

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[Telephone No. 1133.]

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James McDonald Esqr., J. P., Hony. Presidency Magistrate (on leave).

Offg. President-in-Council.

Henry Alfred Handley Payne Esqr., Solicitor (Messrs. Payne & Co).

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Office Hours: 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

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GAZDAR & Co.,

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Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort

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Eat heartily and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

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Something Novel in the way of Picture Dramas

"BALAOO."

A Strange and Fascinating Drama dealing with the Marvellous Adventures of a Man-Monkey.

Taken from the French Novel by Gaston Leroux.

A wonderful story—weird, mysterious and fanciful —yet strongly convincing.

HOUSE WITH CLOSED SHUTTERS.

A touching story of the American Civil War.

Laughter-producing Comics!

3 Shows nightly.—*7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11. Sat. and Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.*

Prize Shows.—Sat. and Sunday—5-30 to 6-30.

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Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot-makers

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H. E. LORD CARMICHAEL.

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Their Large and Up-to-date Stock

WHICH INCLUDES

Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt Light-exercise Saddles.

***Branches:*—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.**

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. August 5, 0'14 in.

Fall since June 1, 59'84 in.

From 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. August 5, .03 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 13.53 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay:—

Rain Gauges.		24 hours to 8 a. m. of 5 Aug 1913.	Total since June 1st 1913.
		In. cts.	In. cts.
E. G. Hospital	..	0·09	72.13
G. T. Hospital	..	0·07	69.23
J. J. Hospital	..	0·09	72·13
Sion Factory	..	No	Return

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 5th August 1913- giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 2.13", Ambala 0.23", Sirsa 0.73" and Delhi 2.30". Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab but heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme western districts; Agra has had 0.22" and Jhansi 1.06". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess except in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 2.60" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess at Bikaner; night temperature is in defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in north Gujarat and nearly general rain in West Central India; Ahmedabad has had 0.12", Neemuch 0.41" and Indore 1.91". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Indore and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme eastern districts; Hoshangabad and Nagpur have had 1.32" each, Khandawa 0.71", Akola 0.28", Amraoti 0.34" and Chanda 0.14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay hashad 0.14", Ratnagiri 0.15" and Karwar 0.72". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.14", Belgaum 0.50", Nizamabad 0.87" and Hyderabad 0.38". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme north, the east Punjab, the extreme western districts of the United Provinces, West Central India, the Central Provinces with the exception of the extreme eastern districts, Hyderabad and on the west coast of the Peninsula. Local rain has fallen in east Rajputana, north Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. Rainfall has thus increased considerably in the Punjab and Hyderabad, and has appeared in the west United Provinces. The falls are heavier also in the central parts of the country but continue comparatively light on the west coast of the Peninsula.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, the north and the east Punjab; local in the United Provinces, east Rajputana, West Central India and Hyderabad; some showers in the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON TUESDAY, the 5th of August, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. 8 A.M.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—							
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	88·8	83·0	80	..	0·00	0·00	
Jask	93·3	85·3	78	..	0·00	0·06	
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	93·3	83·9	83	..	0·00	0·17	
PUNJAB—							
Multan	101·3	83·5	68	..	5·70	+2·73	
Rawalpindi	90·9	74·1	95	2·13	?	?	
Lahore	103·4	82·7	81	..	9·12	+0·93	
Sirsa	99·8	77·0	87	0·73	14·37	+8·20	
Ambala	91·5	75·9	93	0·23	22·68	+9·97	
Delhi	93·9	77·8	87	2·30	12·38	−0·39	
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	89·0	79·0	61	0·22	5·86	−7·86	
Mainpuri	93·0	80·1	85	..	7·67	−4·11	
Jhansi	95·6	75·5	74	1·06	6·48	−12·75	
Cawnpore	98·6	82·0	77	..	8·56	−7·47	
Allahabad	98·6	80·5	79	..	11·50	−7·01	
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—							
Jacobabad	109·1	82·8	71	..	1·46	+0·01	
Karachi	87·5	81·0	83	..	10·62	+6·23	
Ajmer	93·6	77·2	80	..	7·59	−3·23	
Jaipur	93·2	77·6	74	..	11·42	+0·08	
Kotah	91·6	73·6	75	2·60	8·56	−5·95	
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj	85·5	76·5	90	0·02			
Dwarka	89·4	79·7	85	..	23·53	+14·53	
Veraval	81·6	79·3	87	..	13·35	+3·40	
Rajkot	89·1	72·3	83	..	23·67	+11·84	
Bravnagar	..	..	..	..	22·31	+5·20	
Para.	88·0	76·8	83	0·01	29·30	+18·56	
Surat	84·4	78·6	87	..	29·26	+2·52	
Ahmedabad	84·1	75·7	86	0·12	24·98	+6·83	
Deesa	85·3	74·9	89	0·02	22·35	+9·29	
Neemuch	82·9	?	87	0·41	16·31	+2·06	
Indore	76·6	67·1	95	1·91	30·78	+13·83	
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	82·8	73·3	89	..	23·79	−5·93	
Saugor	84·8	70·1	90	0·17	17·09	−6·76	
Hoshangabad	79·1	72·4	93	0·32	29·13	+4·22	
Khandwa	83·2	72·1	89	0·71	30·08	+15·02	
Akola	81·7	73·5	82	0·28	18·51	+1·83	
Amraoti	80·3	71·3	92	0·34	26·58	+9·18	
Nagpur	79·1	71·8	87	1·32	30·88	+5·66	
Raipur	81·7	73·6	88	..	25·65	..	
KONKAN—							
Bombay	84·9	77·9	85	..	59·84	+13·53	
Ratnagiri	83·8	77·4	82	0·14	57·94	−9·46	
Mormugao	85·0	77·7	87	0·15	70·26	+5·29	
Karwar	82·7	76·0	82	0·03	72·30	−9·49	
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—				0·72			
Malegaon	83·4	73·6	77	..	10·61	+0·79	
Ahmednagar	81·1	70·5	80	..	16·65	+7·66	
Poona	80·5	70·6	83	..	20·58	+8·04	
Sholapur	97·8	73·1	66	0·14	9·69	+0·07	
Bijapur	83·2	70·8	79	..	8·54	+2·78	
Belgaum	73·3	66·5	62	..	24·85	..	
Aurangabad	81·4	70·2	86	0·05	15·29	+1·81	
Nizamabad	82·4	71·7	83	0·01	27·94	+11·16	
(Indur).				0·87			
Hyderabad	84·8	72·2	80	0·38	10·73	−0·65	
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—							
Mangalore	85·8	74·8	85	..	66·01	−13·33	
Calicut	85·8	76·1	93	0·43	60·05	−8·77	
Cochin	85·7	76·7	85	0·31	90·11	+6·46	
Colombo	85·0	77·5	86	0·15	12·01	−1·22	
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	95·3	75·2	78	0·20	5·90	−5·66	
Bellary	94·0	75·3	60	..	3·07	−3·65	
Cuddapah	100·6	75·5	60	..	4·13	−3·48	
Madras	102·6	82·0	59	..	3·39	−3·34	
Bangalore	83·8	64·3	82	0·04	8·17	+0·48	
Coimbatore	88·4	70·8	82	..	2·79	−0·81	
Trichinopoly	99·1	77·8	59	..	1·26	−1·80	
Negapatam	99·7	78·7	66	..	1·15	−2·63	

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, August 5.

There has been a slight increase in the activity of the monsoon and rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Central India, west of Central Provinces, on the West Coast and in Hyderabad; fairly general in Bengal, west of the United Provinces and East and North Punjab, and local in East Rajputana, east of the Central Provinces and the Bombay-Deccan. A few falls also have occurred in Kashmir, the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are: Mergui, Tavoy, Moulmein, Toungoo one and a half inches; Kyaukpyu, Akyab and Maymyo two; Sibsagar and Cherrapunjee one; Tezpur one and a half Jessore three; Calcutta two; Jhansi one; Meerut, Delhi and Rawalpindi two; Sialkot one; Sirsa three-quarters Kotah three; Indore two; Hoshangabad and Nagpur one and a half; Nizamabad three quarters and Hanamkonda one.

Forecaste—An increase in rainfall in North-east India.

S. S. Strathcarron.—The steamer Strathcarron, which arrived in the harbour on Monday, from Delagoabay, reports strong S. W. monsoon and rough sea.

S. S. Purnea. The B. I. S. N, Company's steamer Purnea, which arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Zanzibar, reports strong wind and heavy sea in the vicinity of Socotra in Arabian Sea moderate W. S. W. wind and sea.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 4th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	..inches	29·723
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	.. ..	77·4
Dew Point	.. ..	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	0·837
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	..	8·0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	84·9
Minimum do. do.	.. ..	78·8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	miles 276
Fall of Rain	..	inches 0·11
Total fall during month ..	.. ..	0·40
Total fall during year ..	.. ..	59·79
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th August ..	.. ..	0·05

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following imformation is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index erro and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 5th August 1913. was 29·905 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is deeded. but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	August	h.	m.	f.	in.
Wed.	6	1	44	28	3
		2	4	29	4
		m 2	34	27	10
Thurs.	7	2	5 a	28	5
		m 3	27	27	2
Fri.	8	3	28 a	27	3
		m 4	27	26	4
Sat.	9	4	15 a	26	1
		m 5	45	25	9
Sun.	10	5	11 a	24	11
		m 7	16	24	7
Mon.	11	6	29 a	24	3

1913		Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	August	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	6	7	30	15	10
		8	12	15	10
Thurs.	7	m 8	18	17	1
		8	57 a	16	0
Fri.	8	m 9	9	18	6
		9	48 a	16	5
Sat.	9	10	7	20	0
		10	47	16	11
Sun.	10	11	30	21	2
		11	57	17	5
Mon.	11	1	24 a	21	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
6. (Wed.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11 m
7. (Thurs.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11 m
8. (Fri.)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11 m
9. (Sat.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 11 m
10 (Sun.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 10 m
11, (Mon.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h. 23.7 m. P. M.; New Moon, August 2nd, 6h 28·1 m. P. M., First quarter, 9th, 9h. 33.0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57,0 m. A. M.

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PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 5th
S. S. Prasident Schutt Durban July 7
S, S. Purnea Williams Zanzibar July 2

DEPARTURES.

August 5th
S. S. Firoozi Primrose Red Sea Ports
S. S. Karonga Pattison Calcutta
The following vessels began to load on Tuesday
S. S. Massasoit Henderson Singapore
The following vessels began to load on Monday
Steamer Purnea for Zanzibar
" Prasident for "
" Dumbea for Noumla.

S. S. Prasident.—The steamer Prasident 2086 tons, Captain T. Schutt, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Durban July 7th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Purnea.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Purnea, 2127 tons, Captain M. G. Williams, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Zanzibar July 2nd with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Firoozi.—The Asiatic Company's steamer Firoozi, 2029 tons, Captain P. S. Primrose, sailed on Tuesday for Red Sea Ports with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Karonga.—The Hansa Line steamer Karonga, 2972 tons, Captain J. B. Pattison sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Massasoit.—The steamer Massasoit, 2928 tons, Captain J. W. Henderson, will sail to-day for Singapore, with bunasi.

VESSELS IN PORT.

TUESDAY, August 5, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed.Steamer.....Capt.....Agents.
A. Begum.....Dooby.....T. M. & Co.
B. Schuarfels....Strychle.....W. & A. G. & Co.
C. & R. Culna.....Farquharson ..M. M. & Co.
D. & E. Thornbeck.....Foster.....M. M. & Co.
F. Chantala.....McDiarmed.....M. M. & Co
H. Umsumbi....Robertson.....W. & A. G. & Co.
K. Astoria.....Hozan.....T. M. & Co.
M. Nyanza.....McAlliste.....T. M. & Co.
N. Ramsay.....Mullan....P. & O. S. N. & Co
O. Ischia.....Belsito.....Rubattino Line
P. Clan Sinclair .....Smith .....J. F. & Co.
Q. Budrie.....Fisher.....Arab Steamer.

V. DOCK.

1. Sahara .....Park.....J. F. & Co.
2. Castalia.....Mitchell.....W. & A. G. & Co.
3. Ismaila.....Hodgson.....M. M. & Co.
4. Hidalgo.....Harbord.....J. F. & Co.
5. Saigon Maru.....Yamaguchi.....N. Y. K.
6. Kamakura Maru .....Hori.....N. Y. Co.
7. Rinald.....Chilton.....J. F. & Co.
8. Austria.....Cosulich.....A L. S. N. Co
9. Quilca.....Cole.....M. M. & Co
10. & 11. China.....Torgue...P. & O. S. N. & Co
12. & 13. Persia..Bradshaw.. P. & O. S. N. & Co.
14. Lhasa.....Penny.....M. M. and Co.
15. Oolobaria....Raddoek.....M. M. & Co.
16. Pulala.....Bamber.....M. M. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Pentakota.....Stewart.....M. M. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Kaveri.....Mahomed.....B. S. N. & Co.
Ponani.....Valliji .....B. S. N. & Co.
Sarasvati.....Mola.....B. S. N. & Co.

M. W. V D.

Dwarka .....Maxon.....M. M.& Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arracan.....McLeish.....W. & A. G. & Co.
Angus.....Dakers .....A. Y. & Co.
Bahrein.....Grant.....Arab Steamer
Banca.....Garwood ..P. & O. S. N. & Co
City of Sparta.....McNeil.....K. N. & Co.
Clan Macphee.....Ody.....J. F. & Co.
Crostafels.....Sockein.....W. & A. G. & Co,
Cuzahoga....Henderson.....Standard Oil&Co.
Devanna.....Heckey.....P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Dermod.....Winter.....J. F. & Co.
Elysia.....Coverley .....W. & A. G. & Co.
Euryalus.....Williams.....M M & Co
Gallia.....Jones .....J. M. & Co.
Hoseinee.....Fanning .....T. M. & Co.
Islami.....Hughes.....T. M. & Co.
Koweit .....Brewis .....Arab Steamer.
Kasara.....Morrison.....M. M. & Co.
Khosrou .....Hannah .....T. M. & Co.
Kirthield .....Dermody .....T. M. & Co.
Kanzler.....Schapp.....A. S & Co.
Midenfels ....Heckel .....W. & A. G. & Co.
Ozarda.....Mills.....M. M. & Co,
Prasident.....schutt..A trande is & Co
Purnea .....Williams..... M. M. & Co.
Rangoon Maru..... Kamoshita.....N. Y. K.
Saaid.....Bousfield.....Arab Steamer.
Strathcarron .....Hutchinson
Surada.....Alton..... M. M. & Co.
Sutherland.....Longstaff. The Bombay & Co.
Singu.....Morrison..Shaw Wallace & Co.
Strathlye .....Cann.....W. & A. Z. & Co.
Satranji.....Hoosein .....B. S. N. & Co.
Tannenfels.....Gordes.....W. & A. G. & Co
Washington.....Hopmann..Standard Oil & Co.

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 4th August 1913 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1913.

Tenders amounting to Rs. 74,57,000 at and over Rs. 101-12 accepted in full.

The balance Rs. 5,43,000 distributed *pro rata* amongst those who tendered at Rs. 101-11.

The average rate of the tenders accepted was Rs. 102-1.

The aggregate total of tenders received was Rs. 1,82,70,500.

The highest rate tendered was Rs. 103.

If you once try Methyloids you will never be willing to bother with injections or copaiba and santal again. Methyloids cure quickly—never disappoint.

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 5.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market opened weak to-day. The opening was Rs. 96-5-6, gradually declined to Rs. 96-3-6, but again advanced and closed at Rs. 96-4-6 (Buyers) for 29th August delivery.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 102-14 (long dated).

SHARES.

Phenomenal activities prevail in the Cotton Mill Share Market since a few days. The David and Fazulbhai Mill Shares receive hearty support from Bull operators and as a consequence their prices move up by leaps and bounds every day.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 630, but rapidly advanced and touched Rs. 647-8 at the close for Rs. September delivery.

Davids were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 577-8 to Rs. 591-4 for September.

Crescents stood in demand and improved to Rs. 148-12.

Currimbhai and Finlay stood firm at Rs. 267-8 and Rs. 370 respectively.

Ahmedabad Advance moved up to Rs. 945.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 2,145 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,730.

Jamshed improved to Rs. 137-8.

Standards advanced to Rs. 1,470 but closed at Rs. 1,460.

Kohinoors improved to Rs. 805.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary changed hands in a lot at Rs. 191-8.

Bank of India Shares were placed at Rs. 67 and Rs. 67-4 x. d.

Central Bank of India Shares were in demand at Rs. 29-8 x. d.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 5.

Very little business has been transacted in the local exchange market to-day, but the rates continue firm. London discounts are unchanged, further advices being not expected until to-morrow.

Telegraphic Transfers are at 1s. 4d. and on demand at 1s. 4 1-32d. Three months' bills stand at 1s. 4 9-32d. and six months' bills at 1s. 4¼d. Government Paper was done this afternoon at Rs. 95-7 for cash and Rs. 96-5 for the forward position.

Coal investments again dominate the situation in the share market.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 5.

Better prices were realized at to-day's opium sale, one lakh more being realised from 575 chests than was obtained for a similar number of chests at the July sale. One hundred chests of Bihar opium were sold, the highest price per chest being Rs. 2,320 and the lowest Rs. 2,301-8. The total proceeds for the hundred chests was Rs. 2,30,150.

Of Benares opium 475 chests were sold at Rs. 2,295, the total being Rs. 10,90,125.

The grand total for the sale, was Rs. 13,20,270 against Rs. 12,13,625 in July.

The general average price per chest was Rs. 2,296-10-3 as compared with Rs. 2,110-10-3.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 4.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool a closing time.) August, 11·53 October 11·08
New York Official noon call Aug. 11·50 Oct. 11·07
New Orleans 10 a.m. August unquoted Octob. 11·16.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone .. .. Easy
Estimated Sales 7,000
Total Imports 5,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
A. S.	6 23	6 12
S. O.	6 14	6 03
O. N.	6 10	5 99
N. D.	6 04	5 94
D. J.	6 04	5 94
J. F.	6 05	5 95
F. M.	6·07	5·97
M. A.	6·08	5·97
A. M.	6.00	5 99

A WEAK *stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasarga, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. They perfect laxative and constipation cure.*

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, August 4.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports .. 4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain .. ..
Day's Exports to Continent 2,000
Futures at New York Aug. 11·58. Previous closing price 11·50.
Futures at New York Oct. 11·10. Previous closing price. 11·14.
Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and advanced on bull support and short covering.
Spot Cotton at New York 12·00. Previous price 12·00.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 Previous price 12
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans Aug. 11·52. Previous price 11·57.
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 11·18. Previous price 11 20.
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) .. 9¼
Demand Bills 4-86½
Silver Commercial Bars 59½

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 5.

The local cotton market is firm for new crop contracts notwithstanding the decline from America. There was a normal turned-over for actuals by local mills and shippers for Europe. Liverpool is due to open 12 points down but it is one point better than expected.

A leading authority from America wires "General rains have fallen in Texas. More would be beneficial. In Oklohama rains badly needed."

The local market continues to run in the same featureless groove.

Messrs. Hornby Homelryk and Co., of Liverpool wire as under:—

"During the last three days plenty of rain has been falling in Texas and crop prospects are brilliant. Heavy hedge selling against c. i. f. purchases is approaching and there being no speculative demand we expect a further decline."

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.		Full Open.	Good.	Delivery
H. G. Bengals	..	225½	..	25-1-4
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals		237-8	..	do.
Do.		..	..	..
Do.		..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	..	do
G. M. Khandeish		244	234	.. do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple		262	..	.. do.
Do. do.		..	..	.. ..
Do. do.		229	..	.. 25-8-13
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Pusbaun, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	275½	25-3-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	240	25-8-13
Westerns, Cherk	..	..	2501	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	2534	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	2690	do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	2512	do
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
.. G do.	..	..	..	..
G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

MOTAR-CAR GRAND PRIX.

M. Georges Boillot, the driver of a French Peugeot car, won the French Grand Prix motor-car race on July 14, covering the distance of 570 miles at an average speed of about 72 miles an hour. The first five cars in order were: Goux, Peugeot; Chassaigne, Sunbeam (Britain); Bablot, Delage (France); Guyot, Delage; Resta, Sunbeam.

There were a number of accidents. Mr. Lee Guiness, in a Sunbeam, failed to take a difficult turn and dashed into a fence at the side of the road. The car fell into a river, but both driver and mechanic escaped. A spectator was fatally injured.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,667/8
Bank of India Rs 10..	do.	6 %	67-8 XD
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,474
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,45[illegible]
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	7½ o/o	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	02 o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	64[illegible]
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan. Aug	14 o/o	382
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank; .. (Old issue) Rs. 50 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New issue) Rs. 10 ..	do.	10 o/o	28
Punjab National Bk ..	..	10 o/o	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	6 60
Mercantile Bank of £12 A	..	7 o/o	£ 21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£ 21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	68
Eastern Bank, Ld.£ 4	New	5 o/o	86
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	60 8

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

			Last year Div	
Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	42	R	945
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..		107
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..		240
Bo Dyeing and M. Co..	..	30		740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25		5,25
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12		250
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55		2145
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50		760
Choi of Silk ..	..	20		755
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50		1350
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.		440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.		190
Coorla ..	April	40		650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep	5		148-12
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8		267-8
David ..	May-Nov	20		591-4
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8		190
Emperor Edward ..	..	25		485
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep	..		140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20		647 8
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,025
Finlay Mills ..	..	15		370
Gold Mohur ..	..	25		450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep	45		660
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15		475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60		1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.		115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4		105
Indian Manufacturing.	do.	40.		460 XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct	60		1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5		165
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil		90
Jamshed Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½		137-8
Jewraj Balloo ..	May	10		440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25		960
Kilachand ..	May-Nov	45		1,300
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25		8 5
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60		1,365
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	25		1,495
Madhu United ..	June-Dec	60		2[illegible]0
Manockjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep	50		3,155
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.		160
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct	115		3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30		165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9		245
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep	35		1,09[illegible]
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July	7½		65
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct	Nil		390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.		10
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50		32[illegible]
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35		4,20
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250		4,90
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..		7
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45		1460
Sun ..	Oct.	..		126 4
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15		22
Swan ..	New O	12½		30
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50		1,730
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60		42
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.		135
Vishnu Cotton ..	..	Nil.		465
Western India ..	..	Nil.		660
Mysore Spinning ..	Sept	45		615
	July	15		25

Press Companies.

		Last year Div	
Akbar ..	May	300	4,80
Albert, Kurrachee ..	N	45	80
Breul's Cawnpore ..	..	6¾	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	137/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7¾	137½
Khargaum ..	Sept.	30	30
Manmadpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	12
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil	2
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	23
New East Indian ..	Sept	75	870
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	865
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	552-8
New Prince of Wales.	do.	45	75
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept	40	660
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	130

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	690
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	6 o/o	13
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	97
Dhond Baramati Rs. 8		4 o/o	121
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 10		4	121
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June-Dec	7	140
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	605
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	1[illegible]

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-Ma	16	55
All India U. I. Co.. LC Rs. 20 ..	August	Nil	15
Bamankus ..	..	..	..
Back Bay B ..	..	..	4
Bedhan File ..	..	..	6[illegible] XD
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Au	..	35[illegible]
Bo. Burma T. Corpn. ..	..	15	675
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. ..	Feb.-Au	..	1[illegible]7.
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearl	Rs. 2	23
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct	40	960
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	30	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	Mar.-Sep	5	237-8
	Sep.-Oct	6 %	275
Central I. M. Co., Ld..	April	20%	29½
City of Bombay Building Co. ..	Dec.-Ju	10[illegible]	
Delhi Flour ..	Sep.	8	450
Empire of I. L. Rs 50 ..	..	30	115
Indian Mentle. In. Co Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	Dec	30	485
Indian Cotton Company	Old	12½	2[illegible]
	New Issue	..	100
	..	..	2[illegible]
	UP 100	March Oct.-Jul	7 % 101
John Roberts & Co.. ..	..	13	200
Jost's Fans Supply Co Rs 50. ..	July	..	..
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175..	do	12 %	50
Karrachee Landing ..	..	12½	193
Rs. 75. ..	July	8	107½
Marks & Co. ..	..	..	101
Marsland Price Co. O	..	..	100
Marsland Price Co.P..	..	Nil	70
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..	7 %	25
O Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50. ..	May	20 %	402/8
Phillips & Co. ..	July	Rs. 3½	3[illegible]
Port Canning Co. ..	Sep.	40	880
Shivraipur Synd. etc..	..	10 %	23
Shivraipur Debs. ..	..	8 %	300
Sidar Carbic G's. Co	Mar.-Au	..	96
Soundy & Co ..	..	..	40 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co	Ordy	Jan	94
	Def	&	195
	Pref	July	172
Tata Hydro Electric ..	..	..	1 20
.. P	600	4 %	915
Thacker & Co. ..	May,	24 %	198XD
Telephone Co. ..	July	Rs. 2½	66
Treacher & Co. ..		Rs. 15	492-8XD

Buyer :—Sa Se Ho u—Nominal price
CD—Cum-Dividend XD—Ex-dividend.

GOLD MINT FOR INDIA.

A MATTER OF SENTIMENT.

In considering whether the establishment of a gold mint in India is necessary or desirable—a matter now engaging the attention of the Royal Commission on Indian Finances—due regard should be made to the habits of the Indian people, says the "Daily Telegraph." Seven-eights of the people of India dwell in scattered agricultural villages, and the great mass of the population do not earn more than £5 or £6 sterling a year, on which to maintain a family, often including aged relatives. It is evident, therefore, that anything like circulation of gold from hand to hand may be dismissed, not only as unnecessary, but also as impracticable. Even in the cities of India, daily transactions take place in notes and silver rather than in gold.

The Director of the United States Mint, who obtains his information through diplomatic channels, is probably the chief authority on statistics as to currency. In his report for 1912 he estimated the stock of gold and silver per capita in the chief countries of the world in 1911. The contrast between that in a rich and in a poor country is immense, as will be seen from the figures that follow:

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
France	...$30.53	...$10.46	...$40.99
India	..... .14	... .48	... .62

The Indian Empire figures as the smallest holder of gold and silver per capita, the country possessing the next total being British Guinea with $1.67. In the face of such figures it is impossible to accept the statement that India, whose total stock of gold and silver is estimated at about 2s. 7d. per head of the population, is capable of using gold coin as internal currency to a degree which makes its coinage by the State absolutely necessary.

If gold is required for India, a superabundance is continually entering the country in the form of British sovereigns, which are by statute legally current as the equivalent of fifteen silver rupees—the unit undoubtedly required as money for the masses. Advocates for a gold mint for India do not suggest a coin other than one of the same weight, quality, and value as the British sovereign. It is difficult to see how it can be urged on economic grounds that an expensive apparatus should be set up in India to mint a coin which is being supplied by the ordinary working of the Indian currency system, free of all expense whatever in regard to manufacture. The only change that is suggested is to place a distinctive Indian mark on the coin. Let us now consider what would be the effect of the issue of an Indian native gold coin to the people of India.

HOARDING BY THE INDIANS.

For generations beyond count it has been the custom of the Indian peasant to hoard his small profits in a metallic form. A story of successive avalanches of alien races, which have swept in succession out of the northern passes and rounded new dynasties, has been handed down from his forbears, and habits of mistrust and insecurity, as a consequence, have been inbred, and have found vent in the custom of hoarding. The great ones of the land have had their secret stores of jewels and pits of rupees within their castle walls; the poor have been in the custom of hiding their scanty reserve of silver coin beneath their huts or boughs, or of adding a bracelet to their daughter's ankles. The very large claims that India has been making recently upon the world's supplies of gold—chiefly coined in the form of sovereigns—have drawn public attention to the fact that these imports have been made, not for currency, but for this purpose of hoarding.

It is, therefore, important that no step should be taken to accentuate this undue withdrawal of gold from its important function of settling the balances of international trade. Whilst gold circulates from hand to hand, or is deposited in reserve against notes, it remains available for international use, and no fault reasonably can be found with imports of gold acquired by India for these purposes; but caution is needed on the part of those responsible for the due working of the Indian currency system, until the people of that country can learn to apply gold money to its chief use, namely, to settle debts of an international character, rather than to form the material for hoards.

A mint for purely Indian gold coin would popularise gold still more for the latter purpose, and, in the case of India, with its vast population and their hereditary instinct of insecurity, it would not be surprising if a movement were accelerated so widespread and substantial that the finance of the world would be in risk of being crippled, as a result of the undue depletion of visible supplies of gold, and consequences would ensue that could not fail to affect manufacturing industries, and, therefore, the humblest workers engaged therein, to a very serious degree. The close trade relations between nations in these days of easy communication emphasises this point. The world no longer consists of a number of units which can pursue a separate path in trade or policy—Japan, India, and China affect, for weal or woe, Europe and America, and vice versa, and as the years pass by this tendency must become more defined.

Were the installation of a gold mint indispensable to the prosperity of India, the matter would assume a different aspect, but the strongest argument in its favour put forward by its devotees is that of sentiment. Why, it is said, should not India, with her huge population and fine resources, possess, like other parts of the British Empire, a gold mint of her own? The reason, broadly stated, is this. Because the unit needed for the great bulk of its population is too small in value to be minted in gold, and because the gold needed to give backbone to the note issue, and maintain the equilibrium of exchange, is provided most cheaply, and in its most useful form, as the British sovereign.

CREDIT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

What is vital to India is that she should continue to enjoy the credit derived from being a component part of the British Empire, be protected from internal as well as external war, and possess the pledged authority of this country to maintain the parity of exchange. By the present system she obtains by means of her magnificent trade balances all the gold necessary to discharge her foreign obligations, as well as a sufficiency for hoarding, in a coin suitable for the purpose, minted free of expense to the Indian people. The advisability of an Indian gold coin would hardly be worth discussion were it not for the attitude of the Government of the present time, which is disposed to take a yielding attitude to pressure, not so much in proportion to the weight of the proposals advanced as to the dictation of political expediency.

Though such an attitude may be permissible in matters of little moment, it is a dangerous one when principles of far-reaching importance are involved. The disposition to yield is the more to be deplored as the agitation in India does not emanate from responsible quarters, such as masters of finance, but mainly obtains prominence from the persistent efforts of the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce at Karachi.

Unfortunately, the British Government, owing to circumstances of a domestic character, is ill-placed at the present time to withstand proposals nominally put forward in the name of the people of India; proposals of which the millions of unlettered folk which bear the Indian name have not the slightest conception, but on which qualified judges of India's financial needs, such as the managers of Indian banks, have very decided views indeed. In these circumstances it would be much to be deplored if any step, such as the establishment of an Indian gold mint, should be taken unless the proposals in question receive the thorough endorsement of authorities on currency questions.

In regard to Indian matters, great discretion is entrusted by the Constitution to the authorities immediately responsible; this makes it the more important that action should be taken only after the most careful consideration, and invests the proceeding of the Royal Commission now sitting with more than usual importance.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 6

640. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays Wednesdays & Fridays at 7 A. M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

641. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7. A. M.

642. *Machine Gun.*—Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 A. M. at Head-Quarters.

643. *Recruits Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade to-day Wednesday the 6th Instant at 7. 30. A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana.
Dress:—Mufti.
Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.
II.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6-30, P M.

644. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders.
August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday, (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd Wednesday (holiday).
II.—There will be a practice shoot at Colaba for "G" Company on Saturday the 9th Instant commencing at 4. P. M.

645. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 13th Inst. at 7 P. M. at Head-Quarters, and not today Wednesday the 6th Inst. as previously notified.

GARRISON INTER-COMPANY CRICKET COMPETITION.

The following is the draw for the 1st Round.
"F" Company Bo. Vol. Rifles. A Bye.
79 Company R.G.A. V. "G" Coy. Bo. Vol Rifles.
"E" Coy. Bo. Vol. Rifles V. "D" Coy. Bo. Vol. Rifles.

First Round to be completed by the 11th August 1913.

Winners are responsible for notifying results to Captain James, Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles to whom application for the use of the Marine Lines Maidan should be made, as early as possible.

Second Round to be played off by the 25th August 1913.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 5.

177. Wednesday 6th instant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Special Club night at 9-30. P,M,

178. The followig is published for information:—
The first Lecture in First Aid will be delivered, at Head-Quarters, on Thursday 7th August 1913 commencing at 9-30 p. m. sharp.
Reference the above, the complete course consists of about 5 Lectures. Candidates must attend each lecture or they will not be allowed to sit for Examination for Certificates.
The lectures will be delivered fortnightly on Thursdays.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective.

CHINA AND INDIAN OPIUM.

EFFECT OF UNBALANCED SENTIMENTALISM.

A special correspondent of the "Times," referring to the visit to London of General Chang, who is president of the Chinese Anti-Opium Society, as well as Military Adviser to the Chinese President, writes as follows:—At first sight a strong argument would appear to lie in General Chang's appeal when he observes that the farmers in China bitterly resent the action of the officials who destroy their crops and severely punish them while they have no power to shut out foreign opium. This point is being energetically pressed by the anti-opium societies, who declare that the peasantry would probably acquiesce in the action of the officials if the prohibition were total, but only those whose zeal outruns their discretion can shut their eyes to certain deplorable features in the opium abolition campaign, as it is actually being conducted in China; features which account for the opposition of the peasantry without reference to the Indian imports. Unprejudiced observers are aware, for instance, that the destruction of the treaty ports' stock cannot be the end of the opium question, because history is repeating itself in the south where Indian and Persian opium is being smuggled in rapidly increasing quantities, through Macao and other depots, from which illicit trade many Chinese officials derive great profits. Moreover, in many provinces there are unmistakable indications that the complete cessation of the regular Indian trade will be followed by the establishment of an official monopoly in the native-grown drug. Anyone acquainted with the morale of Chainese troops knows that to entrust to them the work of detection and punishing poppy-growers must open wide the door to abuses far worse than those of opium-smoking, in which the innocent and the guilty alike suffer under a widespread system of terrorism and blackmail. It was inevitable that under the existing conditions the benevolent intentions of sincere but unpractical reformers should be made to serve the evil ends of corrupt officials and the predatory soldiery. It is certain that the anti-opium campaign is being used in many districts for purposes of squeeze. In Kweichow an eye-witness reports the significant fact that the soldiers who uprooted the crops this year were careful in every case to leave a little seed for next season. To speak plainly, the anti-opium crusade in England has suffered from unbalanced sentimentalism of a kind which the Chinese Government has always been prompt to exploit for purposes which have nothing sentimental about them.

CANADA'S ASIATIC PROBLEM.

OPPOSITION TO CHINESE FRUIT-GROWERS.

The Toronto correspondent of the "Times" states that the movement against Asiatic farmers has crossed from California to British Columbia. Not long ago the executive committee of the Okanagan fruit-growers and truck farmers passed a resolution exc

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

OUDH EXECUTIONS SCANDAL.

"BURMA CRITIC" CASE SEQUEL.

Mr. Morrell asked the Under-Secretary for India in mail week, whether Mr. A. W. Buchanan, the sub-divisional officer at Victoria Point, Burma, who issued the warrant for the arrest of Mr. McCormick, in the case which led to the imprisonment of Mr. Channing Arnold, was first transferred to another district and afterwards superseded, and if so for what reason?

Mr. Montagu: I have telegraphed for information, but have not yet received the answer. If my hon. friend will put down his question for next Tuesday I hope to be able to answer it.

Mr. Swift McNeill asked the Under-Secretary whether the India Office had made any communication to Sir Henry Cotton requesting him to forward to the India Office the records of the two Sitapur murder trials and the copies of the two judgments which were to the knowledge of the India Office in his possession, if such communication had not been made to Sir Henry Cotton would he be immediately approached with a view to his furnishing the India Office with these documents? Whether any expression of regret on the part of the India Office had been conveyed to Sir Henry Cotton, for the oversight in not communicating to him till June 9th, and then only in response to a letter from him on June 4th, the report with reference to the Sitapur cases which was received from India on April 4th, and whether having regard to the suspicions that had been aroused in India and in this country by the withholding from the public through an alleged oversight of all information with respect to these trials the public would be placed in possession of the fullest details concerning them and be informed on whom the responsibility for the conduct and sequel of these trials lay, and on whom lay the responsibility for withholding the public of these countries all information concerning them?

Mr. Montagu: I have already expressed in this House my regret that Sir H. Cotton's case should not have been dealt with until he reminded me of the matter, which he did not do until last month. I have already invited him by answer in this House to help us to save delay by letting us have the papers which he has got and we hope to receive from India by the next mail. I have nothing further to add save that there is no sort of shadow of foundation for my hon. friend's reckless charge of withholding information. On the contrary, we have taken steps, as the House knows, to get and publish a full explanation of the occurrence.

Sir J. D. Rees, through the Marquis of Tullibardine, asked the Under-Secretary whether the Secretary of State had information to the effect that an agitation had arisen in Bengal and in the Bengali press against the proposal of the Government of India that recognition of the secondary schools should in future rest with the local administration instead of with the Calcutta University.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no official information.

THE NEW DELHI.

Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary what steps had been or would be taken by the Government of India to redeem the pledge given in the Imperial Legislative Council on March 5th last, that the Government besides considering the opinions of the three architectural experts appointed by the India Office, would take the best available advice with regard to all architectural questions and all local conditions affecting them and fully consider them before any final decision with regard to the new Delhi was arrived at.

Mr. Montagu: It is for the Government of India to settle for themselves how they should obtain the best available advice.

Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary whether the Government of India as at present advised had decided that Indian craftsmen could only be employed as decorators in the building of the new Delhi, and, if so, whether the Secretary of State would advise the Government of India that this separation of the functions of building and decoration which did not obtain in Indian architectural practice was calculated to be ruinous to Indian craftsmanship.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is not aware that the Government of India have come to any such decision as is mentioned in the question.

Mr. Montagu, in reply to a further question, said the Delhi Committee and the selected architects will, no doubt, carefully consider the question of utilising, as far as possible, the services of Indian craftsmen in the building of the new capital, but the Secretary of State does not think it necessary to issue instructions on a matter which has already engaged the sympthetic attention of the Government of India to whom the detailed control of the building of new Delhi has been entrusted. Under the instructions already given, the officers of the archaeological department will continue to report on modern buildings met with in the course of their tours. They will make very wide tours, and it is very doubtful whether any modern places will escape their attention.

SNAKE STORIES FROM BURMA.

A CATHOLIC MISSIONARY'S RECIPE.

We have been treated to quite a number of snake stories of late, writes the Rangoon correspondent of the "Pioneer." Major Bigg-Wither, I.A., started the ball rolling; and since then there has been no paucity of snake stories tall and short. The Major relates that, while touring in the Pyinmana sub-division, he arrived one evening, at dusk, at a forest bungalow, under the servants' quarters of which, he saw the head of a snake peering out of one of a net-work of holes. He struck the snake with a light cane and it retreated. He then poured hot water down the hole without effect, and finally sent for the village snake doctor (*Mywe saya*) who dug out the snake which proved to be a large black cobra. The doctor did what he liked with it, and when it reared to strike, he stroked its head. He explained that the snake did not bite because the charmer's hands, arms and knees were covered with a secret powder, which was made of the powdered bones and bills of different animals. Finally, the snake doctor added that snake charming was his amusement, that he made nothing of it, and that he had a great liking for snakes. On these facts Major Bigg-Wither invited public opinion as to the snake charmer's methods, and concluded by stating that he would endeavour to obtain a little of the powder and have it analysed.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. F. E. W. Venning quotes Major Bigg-Wither to prove that the antics with the snake were carried out in the dark and he gives the snake charmer credit for being able to change one snake for another under the cover of night. But he contends that at the time of evening at which the snake charmer arrived on the scene it would have been a difficult task to distinguish a true cobra from several harmless snakes that have the power of flattening out their neck so as to resemble a cobra's hood very closely. It is true that the charmer brought the snake back to the Major the following morning, but Mr. Venning urges that during the night the snake's fangs could have been extracted and secondly, that snakes, after a little captivity, give up trying to bite unless grossly provoked. Thirdly, the charmer may possibly have acquired a dexterity in handling snakes without being bitten.

If I may hazard an opinion, writes the correspondent, I should say that this third supposition is a very likely one; for when in the wilds of Australia some years ago I was particularly struck with the marvellous dexterity of Australian boys in capturing and handling snakes. There are three beautiful snakes in Victoria, possibly in other States as well—the carpet, the diamond, and the tiger snake. The skins of these are valuable for the making of purses, belts and other fancy goods, but the skin of a snake killed with a stick is useless for tanning purposes, as the scales drop off where bruised; so the Australian boy approaches the snake sideways, when he comes across one basking in the sun and catches it by the back of the neck or head with lightning speed. Before the snake has time to coil round his arm, as it usually tries to do, it is cracked out as one would crack a whip, by which process its spine is dislocated in many places and death quickly results. The skin is then quickly removed undamaged. I asked why such care was taken to approach snakes sideways because an Australian snake could strike forward or spring backwards with great rapidity.

A WOULD-BE SCIENTIST.

A very old boy whom I met one day on the look-out for carpet-snakes—he must have been bordering on sixty years—told me one what he considered to be a profound secret and which he only revealed to me on the understanding that I would not publish it. The old man promised his story by explaining to me that he had been for years experimenting in the hope of finding a cure for snake bite and he believed he was on the right track at last. He seemed to be a firm believer in the homeopathic formula *similia similibus curantur*, or like cures like; and his great argument was that anything that would kill snake venom would cure snake bite. Having caught a snake with that degree of dexterity that could only have come of long practice, he proceeded to illustrate part of his theory to me by taking a straw of grass and inserting it in the stem of his pipe which he held in the same hand as secured the wriggling snake. Withdrawing the straw covered with nicotine he forced open the snake's mouth by using pressure on its neck with his finger and thumb, and applied the nicotine to the snake's Jaws and tongue. He then threw the snake on the ground where it quickly died. Without uttering a word he struck an attitude which seemed to enquire: "Well, what have you got to say to that?" I ventured to suggest that the nicotine seemed to have killed the snake in a surprisingly short time, but that the killing of the snake itself might possibly be slightly different to killing the poison in its fangs if it had any. The old man politely hinted something about a little knowledge being a dangerous thing, and emphatically declared that the newspapers would be ringing with his snake cure in the near future. If they ever did ring I never heard of it; but I should imagine that the old snake catcher has now for many years been in a land where snake cures are of no account.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CLAIM.

In India and Burma the natives claim to have many sure cures for snake bite, but whenever scientifically tested, such cures have failed. In this Rangoon controversy, however, a correspondent comes along with a remedy that would undoubtedly be effective. A very fair dose of arsenic, I believe, is one-fifth of a grain; but this correspondent actually gives for the benefit of the public a recipe which works out at about *ten* grains of arsenic in a twenty grain dose!

A "Catholic Missionary" vouches that the following recipe will not only cure snake bite, but also rabies, in which case our Pasteur Institutes are no longer of any use! This recipe has been known for years on the Madras side as "Madura's Antidote," or "Vichamarondu;" and, before I give it I fancy I should whet the reader's appetite by quoting the following passage from the letter of "Catholic Missionary" who says:—

"When a full grown cobra bites a man at the wrist with such force that it has to be removed with, the other hand, that when the man is brought to the missionary he cannot talk any more, has already turned up the whites of his eyes, and that his mouth has to be prized open to make him take Vichamarondu—if that man recovers, I think there is some good in that remedy." M' yes!

And now that the reader has borne up so long he may just as well hold himself in patience for the recipe till he hears a real mad dog story, also told by a "Catholic Missionary.":—

"Some time last year, in the village of Kaday, five people were bitten by a dog. Four of them went to the Roman Catholic missionary for the Vichamarondu treatment and up to now have not shown any signs of rabies; but the fifth one preferred a Burmese recipe and died of rabies some time after."

They are such queer things that had "Catholic Missionary" not stated the contrary, I would have wagered a reasonable sum that the fifth man died of the Burmese recipe. Anyway, here is the recipe for Vichamarondu, the specific for snake bite and rabies, among other things:—Peeled seeds of margosa 50, mercury calomel 50, sulphur 50, copper sulphate 50, white oxide of arsenic 50, realgar 50, assafœtida 55 (as Dan Leno would say, there seem to be a d—l of a lot of 50's about this recipe), prepared croton seeds 350. Pound thoroughly during three days, adding slowly asclepias gigantea's milk 100, and then margosa oil 50, with it adding some cocoanut shell charcoal to give it a dark colour. The dose is two grains every half hour up to six grains."

EARL COWLEY AGAIN IN DIVORCE.

THE COUNTESS GRANTED A DECREE NISI.

Millicent Florence Eleanor Countess Cowley was on July 17, granted a decree for the dissolution of her marriage with the Earl on the ground of desertion and misconduct says the "Daily Chronicle." The desertion was non-compliance with an order for the restitution of conjugal rights and the misconduct was with Mrs. Clare Florence Mary Buxton, from whom her husband, Mr. Geoffrey Charles Buxton, of Beverley, Yorkshire, obtained a divorce decree last January, Lord Cowley being the co-respondent.

Lady Cowley is the daughter of the late Lord Nunburnholme, and was formerly Lady Hartopp, wife of Sir Charles Hartopp, who divorced her in 1905, Lord Cowley being the co-respondent in that case.

After the decree had been made absolute Lord Cowley married Lady Hartopp at Colombo, and they have resided together at Cold Overton, Oakham, Rutlandshire, there being one child of the marriage. The Buxton family had also resided in Norfolk. The present suit was undefended, and the Countess obtained a decree with costs and the custody of the child of the marriage.

Mr. Barnard, K.C., for the Countess, said the parties had lived happily together. In November last, the Earl left his wife and went to Paris, and it was ascertained that he had gone away with Mrs. Buxton. Lady Cowley wrote a letter to her husband on November 18, asking him to come back, and he sent an answer on November 20, in which he declined to do so.

Countess Cowley then entered the witness box, and gave evidence in support of her counsel's statement.

An affidavit which had been made by Herman Clauss, the manager of the Hotel Bristol, Place Vendome, Paris, was put in. In this the witness said that on November 17, 1912, he received a telegram, signed "Arthur Wellesley," ordering rooms, and, on the same evening, a gentleman arrived at the Hotel Bristol, accompanied by a lady, a maid, and a valet. The lady and gentleman stayed in the hotel as Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wellesley, but witness knew the gentleman to be Earl Cowley.

After other evidence a decree was granted as stated.

SYDNEY QUARANTINED.

SMALLPOX OUTBREAK.

EXTREMELY GRAVE SITUATION.

Startling developments took place on July 5, as a result of the outbreak of smallpox in Sydney, says the Sydney "Herald" of July 6th.

Dr. J. H. L. Cumpston, the Acting Federal Quarantine Director, went to Sydney to investigate the occurrence, and it is understood that he has kept the Central Customs administration in Melbourne, which controls quarantine matters, fully advised, by means of urgent telegrams, as to the extent to which the disease has spread.

As the infected area extended from day to day, and cases were reported from widely separated parts of Sydney, it was realised that all the elements were present of an outbreak that might easily extend throughout Australia.

In the first place, the manner in which the disease obtained a hold in the Commonwealth has puzzled the experts. It was suspected that the infection came from Vancouver, but as all vessels arriving in Sydney are subjected to medical examination, and no suspicious illnesses had been reported among the passengers from overseas, there was no positive evidence on this point. The germs of small pox, however, may be concealed in passengers' clothing, or other belongings, or even among the cargo, and it is possible, therefore, that the present outbreak is due to causes which even the most rigid inspection would fail to detect.

Having regard to the fact that the outbreak was at first thought to be chicken pox, and that the matter was kept a strict official secret for about a month, the first case having occurred on May 30, it was apparent that the infected area might now be very extensive. There is reason for the belief that Dr. Cumpston has taken a serious view of the matter, and that he and the other medical experts who are working with him have advised that drastic action should be taken to protect the other large cities of Australia which might be infected by passenger and other traffic.

Ministers in Melbourne are understood to have been in conference on the question as to whether Federal action was warranted in the circumstances reported by the Director of Quarantine, and the result of their deliberations was seen this afternoon, when a hastily-summoned meeting of the Federal Executive Council was held at Government House. It was presided over by the Governor-General, Lord Denman, and the issue of a proclamation was approved placing the City of Sydney in quarantine.

The effect of the issue of the proclamation is practically to hand Sydney over to the control of the quarantine officers. It may be assumed that one of the first actions will be rigidly to close up all avenues by which people may leave the city, unless each person submits to vaccination or produces evidence that he or she has been vaccinated within the last few years.

All departing trains and vessels may be held up until proof is given that the passengers have complied with the requirements of the quarantine officers. It is improbable that any restriction will be placed on persons arriving in Sydney, but once there, they will have to remain until official permission is given them to depart.

INDIAN OFFICER KILLED.

ANOTHER AEROPLANE DISASTER

Major Alexander William Hewetson, R.A., commanding the 66th Battery, R. F. A., Dinapore, on leave of absence to England, was killed on July 17 on Salisbury Plain whilst flying on a Bristol monoplane. Major Hewetson joined the Bristol School for instruction on Salisbury Plain a few weeks ago as a pupil of Mr. C. P. Pizey, Royal Flyng Corps Reserve, an experienced air man. While turning, he banked one of the wings of the monoplane too steeply, and the machine side-slipped and crashed to the ground from a height of 100 feet. The airman was killed instantly. A and burned the wreck of the monoplane to cinders. The weather at the time was perfect for flying. Major Hewetson served in the Boer War in 1902, and received the Queen's medal with two clasps. He was born in Ireland and had been a member of the Royal Aero Club for some time. At the inquest in the afternoon, M. Jullerot, the manager of the Bristol School, said: Major Hewetson was forty-four and the witness had come to the conclusion that he was too old to begin flying. The sharp turn which resulted in the fall was an error of judgment, though a more experienced man could have recovered. Surgeon Hitch stated that death was instantaneous. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

GROWTH OF LUNACY.

LONDON'S BAD RECORD

Disquieting facts about the increase in lunacy are disclosed in the sixty-seven annual report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, issued in mail week, says the "Pall Malt Gazette."

This states that on January 1, 1913, the number of notified insane persons under care in England and Wales was 138,377, a number exceeding that recorded on January 1, 1912, by 2,716, and equal to 37.48 per 10,000 of the population. The increase was 275 about that of the annual average of the decennium, and 257 above that for the quinquennial period. It was 212 above that for 1911.

The private patients under care numbered 11,353, an increase of 217, and the pauper patients 125,841, an increase of 2,441. The criminal patients numbered 1,183, or 58 more than twelve months previously.

In the number of pauper insane, Kent showed a striking increase of 169, all but five of the twenty-six unions contributing to the amount.

Anglesey, Merioneth, Carnarvon, and Westmorland are quoted as instances of counties where the figures indicate a real increase in the prevalence of insanity. Perhaps, however, the most striking instance of all is afforded by London, where the population between 1901 and 1911 slightly decreased, while the pauper insane increased by 25 per cent. The ratio of increase per 10,000 during the ten years 1901-1911 for the whole country was 6.7, but in London it was 12.1, and the areas which increases of more than nine are all in the Home counties, being Herts, Essex, Middlesex, Surrey, and Sussex.

Since 1859 the lunacy figures have increased from 36,762 to 138,377, an increase of 276-4 per cent., although the population has only increased 87.5 per cent.

THE CAUSES OF INSANITY.

Discussing the causation of insanity, the report states that foremost is an inherited tendency of mental and nervous instability.

Of 13,000 cases insane heredity was the cause in 22.7 per cent. of the males and 28.4 per cent. of the females.

Sudden mental stress is a far less frequent antecedent of insanity than prolonged stress (about 22 per cent.). Privation and insanity is mentioned in about 2 per cent. of the cases and alcohol in 26.3 per cent of the males and 10.4 per cent. of the females.

Influenza was a precursor of insanity in from 3.2 to 3.4 per cent. of the cases, and epilepsy in 7.2 per cent. of the males, and 5.6 per cent. of the females. The drug habit was recorded in 0.2 per cent. of each sex.

So far as remedial treatment is concerned, the recovery rates recorded year by year do not encourage much hope for further advances in this direction; although it is not perhaps sufficiently known that no small proportion of the insane admitted to care do recover within a comparatively short period.

A satisfactory report is given of the county and borough asylums, which during the year discharged 6,610 as "recovered." The total expenditure on upkeep during the year ended March 31, 1912, was £3,268,462, and the average weekly cost of maintaining the patients was 10s. 3½d.

The Commissioners, as a Board, are against the inclusion of insanitary among the grounds for divorce.

AMERICAN MYSTERY.

GIRL'S STRANGE DEATH.

The mysterious death of Alice Crispell, the lovely Pennsylvania maiden, to win whose hand two rival lovers swam the local Hellespont, still baffles the American police, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The theory that either lover, in a fit of jealous anger, encompassed the death of the girl, has now been abandoned, and all the evidence, according to the detectives engaged on the case, points not to murder, but to the suicide of the victim in order to escape from the trammels of a country home, over which the girl's father ruled with religious despotism.

It is now known that Alice Crispell, though she loved nice clothes, the bright lights of city restaurants, and the admiration of men, was morally not a bad girl, and that the letters and statements to the contrary were mere forgeries of malicious gossips. Her father was recently "converted" by a local evangelist, and seems to have been infuriated because his daughter would not accept the "religion" of his brand. He reproached her frequently with coming home late, and with preferring a trip to the city to a visit to the chapel. He fell down in front of her and prayed for her conversion, and one day he even seized a shot-gun and, pointing it at her, said, "Better this bullet should pierce your heart than you should sell your soul to the devil." This he did in order to impress the value of relgion upon her soul.

In her despair the 18-year-old girl seemingly was at home just as little as possible, and sought distraction in the company of friends in the neighbouring town. Herbert Johns, the young man to whom she was engaged, and who was seen in the girl's company the evening before her death, has been released from custody.

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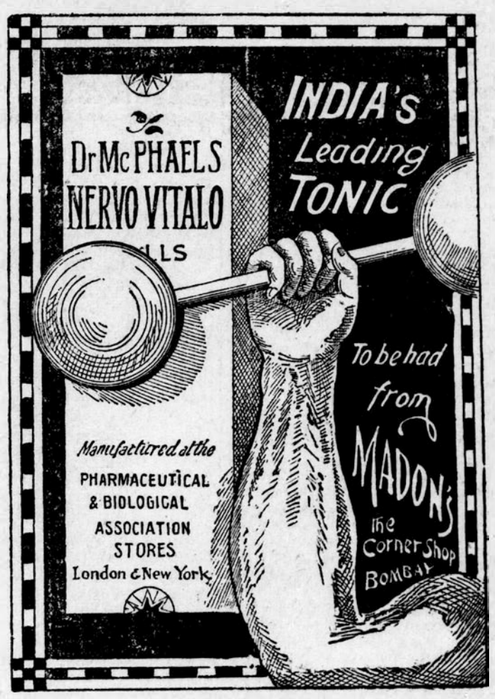
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SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

HORNETS, 2; COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA, 0.

A surprise was in store for the good number who followed the Hornets and Commercial Gymkhana, as not only did the former win by a goal in each half but deserved to do so. It was known that their strong defence would take a deal of beating but the attack was not expected to be strong enough to secure a win. As it turned out, though, the forwards showed pace, the centres combined well, Ashton and Downes in particular, and lost little time in getting away. The three halves were good and the backs safe as a stone wall, which meant no serious work for the goal-keeper. They showed decided improvement, and Ashton will be unlucky if the Selection Committee of the combined team ignore him.

On the other hand, the Commercial Gymkhana have played much better, the halves were weak and, though occasionally useful, the attempts of the backs to place the opposing forwards off-side was very risky. Their scoring line were up against a pair of backs too good for them, Murphy the most useful. Against the B. A. C. and G. I. P. the Hornets were poor, but seem to have regained the form which enabled them to draw with the R. G. A. One would like to remark that some of the tackling had too much elbow work in it, the losers chiefly at fault with Osborne sometimes actually resting his hands on an opponent's shoulders when struggling for the ball.

The Commercials starting without a left wing for five minutes, play was open. A dangerous move saw Ashton give to Lefevre, but Bellamy took from him. Ashton was then off-side, Murphy put in a run but the ball came back for Beesley to kick out. Symes came up well and lobbed in near goal but Murray sent just over. A smart bit of play by Hyde led to every forward taking part in a run to the Commercial end. Here, in saving a corner, Beesley left an open goal but McDermott and Lefevre missed the easy chance afforded and from the corner kick Finnigan shot wide. Getting more of the game on the left, the Gymkhana were pulled up every time by H. James. "Hands" let the Hornets up again but Chapman cleared in time. Lefevre then charged the latter's kick but tripped, and though Downes got on the ball bounced very awkwardly and later a shot by Downes forced a corner off Bellamy, another existing one followed with good heading and yet a third, but no result. Each had a free for "hands," Murphy getting away to try a long shot, which was cleared and McDermott took the Hornets back. In clearing Clerke kicked high and the wind took it to Ashton, who beat Beesley with a good one.

With the Commercial up, half time followed a couple of minutes later.

Hornets ..... 1 goal.
Commercial Gymkhana ..... nil.

Beesley came out of goal in Symes' place at inside left and the Commercial pressed, Murray shooting wide. The Hornets were then promising, but the wind curled the centre shots from the left wing back. At the other end centres by Parsons went behind and Ashton was pulled up for off-side when the Hornets returned. W. James stopped a smart shot by Murray, Beesley sending over. Lefevre gave to Ashton, who put in a good run pulled up well by Harwood. Ashton then took away cleverly from Clerke, passed neatly to Lefevre but when receiving again was unlucky to find himself off-side as he netted. Once more he was responsible for the Hornets attacking but McDermott sent behind. The ball then came across from the left and a race followed with Downes just getting there before Harwood and tapping in.

Some long kicking and strenuous tackling followed, Lefevre putting in a run and tricking Chapman but was pulled up as were the Commercials. Ashton kept the opposing defence busy, Navin the other end called on with a headed shot by Murray. Full time followed with the score:—

Hornets ..... 2 goals.
Commercial Gymkhana ..... nil.

The teams were:—

Hornets:—Navin, goal; H. and W. James, backs; Bradbury, Windsor and Finnigan, halves; McDermott, Hyde, Ashton, Lefevre and Downes, forwards.

Commercial Gymkhana:—Beesley, goal; Harwood and Chapman, backs; Bellamy, Osborne and Clerke, halves; Murphy, Ward, Murray, Symes and Parsons, forwards.

Referee:—Bomb. Fortune.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

B. A. C. *v.* G. I. P. Railway.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 5.

Entries for the Durand Football Tournament do not close till 1st September. So far the following teams have entered for the tournament:—South Lancashire Regiment, West Riding Regiment, Simla Sports Club, Lancashire Fusiliers, and Royal Scots.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

DRAW.

All local clubs entered as well as the Royal Scots and Durham L. J. were present on Monday evening after the League game at Green's Restaurant in the W. I. F. A. room. With the New Ubique, there are seventeen teams, which means three rounds before the semi-finals, and a long interval before resuming the League games. The Tournament starts on Saturday.

One is glad to note that Q. M. S. Ashenburst, whose work has been favourably commented on in these columns, is to referee. He knows the game perfectly, is quick with his decisions and sporting enough to offer his services free of fees.

The draw is as follows:—

1ST ROUND.

Dorsets
Durham L. I. } Bye
R. F. A. (Kamptee) ....
Innis Killings ,,
New Ubique ,,
Grant Medicals ,,
G. I. P. Railway ,,
Y. M. C. A. ,,
Bombay Athletic ,,
Bombay Gymkhana ,,
Royal Scots ,,
Sherwood Foresters ,,
R. F. A. (Kirkee) ,,
L. N. Lancs ,,
Middlesex ,,
R. G. A. (Bombay) ,,
A. T. A. Sherwood Foresters ,,

ALL-INDIA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

WEST RIDINGS' WIN.

[Associated Press.]

LUCKNOW, August 5.

At this evening's game in the All-India Rugby Tournament, the Middlesex met the West Ridings. Although three men of their team were injured the West Ridings proved a superior team and defeated the Middlesex by four goals and three tries to nil.

RUGBY FOOTBALL AT LUCKNOW.

[Associated Press.]

LUCKNOW, August 5.

In the opening game of the All India Rugby Football Tournament between the Cawnpore Sports Club and the Leicester Regiment the latter won by 6 goals, one dropped goal and two tries (forty points) to love.

SIR A. APCAR'S RACING STABLE.

EIGHT HORSES SOLD IN BANGALORE.

[Associated Press.]

BANGALORE, August 5.

Eight out of a dozen horses of the late Sir A. Apcar's racing stable in Bangalore realized the following figures:—

Mayfowl Rs. 10,000 on lease, plus half the winnings for three years. (Purchased by Mr. Byramjee, the trainer for Mr. R. R. S.)

Stable Roy and Lawn Sand, Rs. 11,000 each and Vavasour Rs. 1,500 (Buyer, Hon. Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait).

Mckenna Rs. 3,000 (a Ceylon buyer).

Sequent and Sophocles each Rs. 3,000 (Mr. A. Shukoor Sait of Bangalore).

Cockatoo Rs. 1,000 (Mr. Surva Narrain Row of Bangalore).

The residue are Five Crown, Our Lad, Royal Scotland, and Longstone. These will be sent to Calcutta for sale, if not previously disposed of here.

RACING NOTES.

JACOMAR CABLED FOR.

As remarked recently would probably be the case, Tom Scott has cabled for Jacomar to be sent over from Australia at once. He will arrive on about September 2nd—too late to race in Poona but in time to be got ready for the Calcutta big meeting at Xmas time and also to secure a 6th landing allowance. As horses are best in the Spring there, he should be in nice condition. Hajee Sait of Bangalore was said to have bought a half share, but this has fallen through and Scott is sole proprietor.

Jacomar is not to start in the Melbourne Cup, as the weight is considered to be too much, he having 8st 10lbs., and only receiving 4lbs. from Cadonia, who is regarded as the champion after his win in the big Terms race—the Sydney Cup. This opinion on the part of the handicapper of the horse's ability suggests his being something particularly hot, and he can get almost any distance from 6 furlongs upwards. Scott says he is better than anything he has ever b[illegible] out, which means a good deal when we remember such as Record Reign, Waudin and, more recently, Gunboat.

It is also good news that Mayfowl is to come this side as Mr. R. R. S.'s property. If Byramjee Rustomjee is to improve him as much as he has others new comers will have something to beat. Readers need no reminding that Mayfowl broke a record already shared by his recent owner, the late Sir Apcar, by winning the Viceroy's Cup three times—the dead-heat with Brogue counting as a win.

Though Robinson returned from England with an agreement signed by Whalley to ride for Mr. M. Goculdass in Calcutta, there seems some doubt as to whether he will come. It is to be hoped he will, as he has improved wonderfully after learning most of what he knows out here, and during the last year was right up with the best of them at Home.

Butters is the latest arrival in Poona, and will probably ride for the Sidee Arab trainer, Faraj bin Sanad, whose ebony coloured skin earns him the nickname of "Peter Jackson."

GOLF NOTES.

The Bombay Golf course has become so thoroughly saturated with water that the Committee decided it was unfit for play and consequently there was practically no golf last week. The match, Married v. Single, which was down for decision on Thursday last was cancelled and the time for playing off the first round of the Golfers Cup has been extended till August 9th. On Sunday the course was open for play but judging by its present state it will be some time before it recovers its nominal condition.

The Committee of the Nasik Golf Club have made several alterations in the list of competitions for the annual week, and the conditions laid down have in many cases been revised. **Last year the "week"** practically ran **into ten days as it was** found impossible to complete all the events in the time. This caused considerable inconvenience to a number of those present and it has evidently been considered necessary to make certain revisions. In previous years the first competition of the week has generally been for the P. W. D. Cup, but this Cup will be played for on the last day of the week at the same time as the Resident's Cup, and instead the Bombay Gymkhana Cup and the Nasik Cup, formerly open to members of Nasik and Bombay respectively and played for on the same day, will now be open to all competitors and be played for on Monday and Tuesday respectively.

Last year practically anyone, no matter what his handicap, could enter for the Challenge Shield, and Gold Medal, consequently some people entered who had no earthly chance of getting through the first round although in one instance a long handicap man gave a scratch player something to think about by taking him to the home green. This year the entry will be limited to the 16 players who return the best aggregate scratch scores in the competitions for the Nasik and Bombay Gymkhana Cups. This undoubtedly is a move in the right direction, as it will limit the entry to a reasonable number and it will thus be possible to complete all the competitions within the week. The Captain's Cup which is played for by match play under handicap will be open to all competitors except those playing for the Shield, but it is understood that it will be limited to players handicapped by minus strokes. The usual competitions for ladies have been arranged but the Allied pairs has been omitted from the programme, while the Clubs Silver Medal will be presented to the lady returning the best scratch score over nine holes of the men's links. On the whole there is every prospect of a more sucessful week this year, as most of last year's competitors and several new members have expressed their intention of being present.

J. H. Taylor, the Open Champion, says the "News of the World," has finally decided not to join E. Ray and H. Vardon in there tour of the United States, in the course of which they will play in the American Open Championship at Brookline in September.

Vardon created a record for the course at the formal opening of the new Club House at Park Langley. Except that he took three putts on the seventh green he did not make a single mistake. He laid all his long pulls dead and with one exception holed all the short ones. Out in 34 he completed the course in 68, Duncan was 70 and Ray. 72. The latter was frequently off the course but made some good recoveries.

The tariff of one shilling per day on the Old Course, St. Andrews, levied on visitors has now come into force and the experience gained justifies the charge as doing much to prevent congestion. The Town Council also intimate that with a view to regulating play on the Jubilee Course they have decided that a registration fee of one penny per day will be payable by each person playing in that course, with the exception of persons exempted under the Links provisional order. A close match between the Royal Liverpool and Sunnydale Clubs played over the latter's course resulted in a win for Sunnydale by six matches to five. Results:

SUNNYDALE.

J. J. Worthington	0
H. E. Taylor	1
A. H. Read	0
Lord C. Hope	1
T. C. Wyatt	1
A. E. Smirke	1
H. S. Colt	1
G. Spencer	1
Total	5

R. LIVERPOOL.

H. H. Hilton	1
I. Graham	0
C. E. Dick	1
D. L. Crowther	0
D. Forster	1
W. B. Charles	0
W. E. Fairlee	0
A. R. Talger	0
Total	3

FOURSOMES.

Worthington and Spencer	0
Smirke and Colt	0
Taylor and Wyatt	0
Lord Hope and Read	1
Total	1

FOURSOMES.

Hilton and Hairlie	1
Graham and Forster	1
Crowther and Charles	1
Dick and Talger	0
Total	3

CRICKET AT POONA.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. POONA GYMKHANA.

VISITORS WIN BY 94 RUNS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

The match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Poona Gymkhana was continued to-day at 12 noon under better weather conditions than yesterday with Gordon and Green Armytage at the wicket, the latter having relieved Haughton who was out yesterday. Green Armytage gave a chance early, but was badly missed by Colbeck. After three singles were scored Green Armytage hit to the boundary for 4, raising the total to 30, and followed it with a 2 to the leg. After a couple of singles Gordon hit for 2 but was held by Dobbie off Byford's next delivery (37 for 5). Rosner relieved him and scored a single. He then gave a chance which was held by Colbeck off Byford and retired after adding a single to the total. He was relieved by Clemson who succumbed to Byford's third delivery for zero (39 for 7). Kelly next went in. Forty was soon signalled and Green Armytage raised the total to 44 with a boundary and adding another soon after. Kelly hit another 4 but was held by Byford off his own bowling without adding further to his score (57 for 8). Stephenson relieved Kelly. Green Armytage hit again to the leg for 4 followed by a single bye, Stephenson later adding a 3 shortly after. Singles followed. Green Armytage then hit Byford for 4, but gave a chance the next ball, which was held by Dobbie, after contributing a valuable 33 (72 for 9). Holman, the last man, joined Stephenson and scored a 3 off Byford's third delivery. Singles followed till another 3 by Holman, who was given l-b-w- to Dobbie's next ball. The total was 85 after 65 minutes' play.

HOME TEAM'S SUPERB FIELDING.

After lunch the visitors began their innings with 31 to win, entering in the same order as they did yesterday. Maclaren opened with a single off Haugton who trundled from the far end, Kelly attacking from the other. The same batsman hit two off the latter bowler. Watts added a single and Maclaren another, who again hit Kelly for 2, adding three more shortly after. Watts was held by Green Armytage off Kelly just as 10 was signalled (10 for 1). Bower Lyon partnered Maclaren and immediately slipped Haughton for 2. Maclaren then drove to for 3. Two singles followed. Clemson went on at the distant end instead of Haughton. Three more were added to the total and 20 appeared on the board. Holman relieved Kelly and Maclaren scored a single off his first delivery and was off Clemson in the next over. The fielding of the home Gymkhana was now remarkably good, probably to make up for poor scores. Maclaren was stumped off Clemson by Stephenson after putting together a well played 19 (25 for 2.) Colbeck went in next. Bower Lyon added 2 more to his score. Colbeck hit to leg for 3 off Clemson and the same bowler found Bower Lyon's wicket in his next delivery. A single was now wanted by the visitors for victory, which was put up by Colbeck on Phillips joining him.

The match was won by the visitors by 94 runs.

SCORES.

The following are the full scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Kerr c Watts b Dobbie	6
Gould b Byford	20
Houghton b Dobbie	0
Merriman c and b Byford	0
Gordon c Phillips b Byford	2
Green Armytage l-b-w b Byford	18
Rosher c Byford b Dobbie	6
Clemson b Dobbie	0
Kelly not out	3
Stephenson c Colbeck b Byford	1
Holman b Byford	0
Byes	9
Total	65

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	W.
Dobbi	12	27	4
Byford	11-5	29	6

Second Innings.

Kerr, c Hurlburt, b Beyford	15
Gould, b Dobbie	2
Houghton, l-b-w. b Byford	2
Merriman, b Byford	5
Gordon, c Dobbie, b Byford	6
Green Armytage, c Dobbie, b Byford	33
Rosher, c Colbeck, b Byford	1
Clemson, b Byford	0
Kelly, c b Byford	4
Stephenson, not out	12
Holman, l-b-w, b Dobbie	6
Extra	1
Total	87

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	W.
Dobbie	13-5	55	2
Byford	13	29	8

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Watts c Merriman b Hanghton	0
Maclaren b Holman	5
Bower Lyon b Clemson	37
Colbeck lbw b Holman	7
Phillips c Gordon b Holman	0
Dobbie c Gordon b Holman	1
Pearson c Green Armytage b Clemson	45
Marrs b Clemson	0
Sandford lbw b Merriman	9
Hurlbutt not out	4
Byford c Green Armytage b Kelly	1
Byes	10
Legbye	1
Total	120

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	W.
Houghton	10	29	1
Kelly	10	16	1
Holman	5	23	4
Clemson	5	12	3
Merriman	4	29	1

Second Innings.

Mr. Watts c Green Armytage, b Kelly	1
Mr. Maclaren St. Stephenson, b Clemson	19
Mr. Bower Lyon c Houghton, b Clemson	7
Mr. Colbeck, b Holman	10
Mr. Phillips, l-b-w. Kelly	28
Mr. Dobbie, c and b Kelly	36
Mr. Hearson, c Haughton, b Merriman	26
Mr. Marrs, b Haughton	4
Mr. Sandfords, c Gould, b Merriman	0
Mr. Hurlburt, not out	0
Mr. Byford, b Clemson	1
Extras	8
Total	140

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	W.
Houghton	5	5	0
Kelly	5	12	1
Clemson	4	14	2

DECCAN GYM. V. POONA ISLAM C. C.

A cricket match was played on Sunday between the Poona Islam Cricket Club and the Deccan Gymkhana, and resulted in a win for the Poona Islam Cricket Club by 49 runs. S. U. Patel for the winning teams played a fine innings of 54 and Kadar B. took 7 wickets for 14 runs.

Scores:—

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

Mr. Veravdekar	2
,, Dandekar	3
,, Bhorgay	5
,, Khare	7
,, Shedge	0
,, Shete	12
,, Naravne	3
,, Errasha	5
,, Mulay	0
,, Deshpande	6
,, Datar (not out.)	0
Extras...	0
Total	43

POONA ISLAM C. C.

Mr. S. U. Patel	54
,, Ahmed Abbas	1
,, Yusuff Beg	11
,, Kader B.	8
,, Yasin	2
,, Kader E.	2
,, Moosa H.	0
,, Yusuff B.	0
,, Azizkhan (not out.)	5
,, Yellapa	1
,, Mohamed	0
Extras...	8
Tatal	92

THE TELUGU YOUNG CRICKETERS V. THEIR DONNERS.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

THE TELUGU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

FIRST INNINGS.

G. S. Kalewar (Capt.)	16
M. G. Khandre	0
S. K. Pupala	16
M. S. Satla	48
D. Kumar	0
A. Laxmanrao	3
D. S. Kalewar (not out.)	1
V. S. Darpell	7
D. L. Pupala	31
R. M. Jilkar	7
K .K. Batolla	5
Extras...	1
Total	135

DONNERS OF THE TELUGU CRICKETERS.

FIRST INNINGS.

S. S. Gangla (not out)	1
V. L. Kodel (not out)	9

The following did not bat:—

L. S. Jaya (Capt.)
V. L. Pupala
T. G. Akula
G. A. Retiwala
S. S. Parsha
Nana Rajuji
S. R. Jilkar
G. E. Gandham and
G. V. Guntuk
did not bat.

Extras... 0
Total 10

YOUNG HINDUS C. C. vs. JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday the 2nd instant and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

M. R. Wadia,	9
P. S. Warden,	28
J. Banaji,	21
Divecha,	5
Maneckshaw,	47
Kapadia,	23
Chinoy,	1
Limboowala,	0
Katrak,	1
Motisha,	
A. N. Other	
To bat.	
*Innings declared.	
*Total (for ' wickets)	151

YOUNG HINDUS C. C.

A. W. Kirtikar,	3
M. B. Rao,	21
K. Dhairyawan,	15
B. M. Dalvi,	35
N. J. Kovarkar,	7
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total (for 4 wickets)	87

DEATH OF MR. MOTILAL M. SHAH.

A WELL-KNOWN JAIN REFORMER.

The death occurred on the 1st proximo of Mr. Motilal Mansukhram Shah, the proprietor of the "Jaina Hitechhu"—a magazine of the non-idol-worshipping Jaina Community, at Ahmedabad, the deceased has been working in the interests of the five lakhs of Jains for the last 15 years, with his son Mr. Vadilal, whose social, religious and educational efforts have been successful in creating a new life in the community.

The late Mr. Shah was born in a wealthy Jain Bania family, but had experienced many ups and downs of life, chiefly due to the great flood of the river Sabarmati, which took away all his property. He educated himself by means of books on prosody, literature, religion, law and physics. He wrote a Gujrati Dictionary of rare and obsolete words and it was sanctioned as a prize and library book by the educational departments of Bombay, and Baroda He also, compiled a Jaina Dictionary of Magadhi words with full explanations, and published many other useful books such as "Moral Tales," "Prevention of animal slaughter and animal food," translations of several Jaina Sutras," etc. He also conducted his monthly magazine the Jain 'Hitechhu' for about 15 years. His writings were always full of reasoning and extremely simple. He has written several poems also.

Without any knowledge of English, he satisfactorily served as a Municipal Secretary for some years. The rough and rugged course of life that was destined for him, the various difficulties which he had to combat with throughout his life, and the strain of mental work told on his health and he was confined to bed for the last five months, and notwithstanding the best medical help available at Ahmedabad, he passed away on Friday.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

NAPEAN SEA ROAD PROJECT.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board resumed consideration of the note by the Chairman on the proposed Reclamation Scheme at Nepean Sea Road.

The Chairman said the last stage they had reached in the matter was that he had been instructed to negotiate with Mr. H. Vakil to see whether the matter could be satisfactorily settled.

In a subsequent letter Mr. Vakil insisted on a lease of 999 years instead of 99 years. It was therefore necessary to approach Government for sanction.

The Chairman in conclusion said he would be sorry if the matter fell through.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said they need not be sorry at all in the matter. He was against giving these things to monopolists. The public would not suffer if the negotiations with Mr. Vakil fell through, for he thought the public of Bombay would be enterprising enough to take up the scheme, which should be largely advocated.

The Board resolved to authorise the Chairman to communicate with Government with a view to ascertain whether the Government would allow a lease of 999 years instead of 99 years. Pending a reply from the Government, it was resolved to postpone the further consideration of the matter.

KING'S YACHT WINS HANDICAP.

THEIR MAJESTIES ON BOARD.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The King's yacht Britannia, which has not raced since 1899, was an easy winner at Cowes, yesterday, from a scratch in a handicap race for yachts over 75 tons.

The King and Queen with two children were on board.

BOXING.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In a boxing match at Blackfriars, Bombardier Wells knocked out Patrick O'Keefe in the fifteenth round.

INTERNATIONAL BOWLING.

The International Bowling Tournament was concluded at Cardiff on Saturday, July 12, Scotland retaining the championship with three wins, with Wales (two wins) second. In the morning Scotland beat Ireland in a fine game by 90 shots to 67 and in the afternoon Wales easily overcame England by 80 shots to 57.

702 RUNS IN 345 MINUTES.

There was some hurricane hitting at Cirencester on Saturday on July 12, 702 runs being scored in 345 minutes. The Royal Agricultural College scored 279 of these in 175 minutes and Cirencester town club scored 423 in 170 minutes for the loss of only four wickets.

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.

This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked: "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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Called Up Capital	..	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	..	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHERS

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.
Photos.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTHS.

SYME.—19th July, at Trichinopoly, the wife of C. H. Syme, of a son.

THOMPSON.—At the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, 20th July, the wife of S. H. Thompson, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WALE—TIBETTES—19th July, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. G. E. Dodd, M.A., B.D., Harold Edward Wale, to Ivy Sybil Tibbettes.

DEATHS.

RAYNEAU.—On the 20th July, at P. General Hospital, Calcutta, Madeleine Antionette, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rayneau.

JOSEPH.—On the 5th August, J. G. Joseph, Esquire, Assistant Auditor and Accountant, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, passed away peacefully, aged 54 years and 11 months, after a long and painful sickness patiently borne, Deeply regreted by his wife, children, brother, and sister. Funeral leaves Linden House, Apollo Bunder, at 8 a.m., to-day.

HOLDEN.—On the 5th July, 1913, at the Shanghai and Nanking Railway Hospital, Shanghai, under chloroform, Ruby Olive, the beloved wife of Capt. F. W. Holden. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports 5-30 p.m.

Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 5 Forbes-street, 5 p.m.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

Salle Francaise, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Professor Charlier on "L'Art du Dessin," 6-30 p.m.

Harwood Association Football League B. A. C. vs. G. I. P., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 7.

Bank of Bombay, Ordinary General Meeting, 4.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Pentacottah, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SATURDAY, August 9.

Poona Second Extra Meeting.

MONDAY, August 11.

Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, 3-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America—India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

August 6, 1913.

PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL.

Reuter announces that the first place in the ballot for motions connected with the Indian Budget has been secured by Mr. Rowlands for one dealing with the Opium question. This is a matter of regret: firstly, because the Opium question in all its aspects has been discussed to death, and no particular good is likely to be achieved by a fresh debate in the House of Commons; secondly because, in the scandalously short time allowed by the Prime Minister for the annual discussion on Indian affairs, the long-winded speeches which always characterise a debate on the Opium question are likely to prevent an adequate discussion of the much more important motion for which the second place has been gained in the Budget by Mr. Morrell, who will call attention to the need for increased Parliamentary control of Indian affairs. Parliamentary interest in Indian affairs has not been notably active in recent years, and the control from Westminster has been sensibly loosened in consequence. Were it not for the activities of a very small band of members, we should hear little of India at all in the House of Commons, and no one who knows anything of the working of politics in England has any expectation that the bulk of the members, who are elected by constituencies the electors of which are absorbed in the domestic affairs of the country, will ever cease to regard the day allotted to the discussion of the Indian Budget as an occasion for a holiday from the strain of continuous attendance which they dare not relax so long as the questions which immediately affect the political situation are before the House. What, then, is the remedy? There is, of course, a certain small but vociferous section of the Anglo-Indian community, backed by the bulk of official opinion, who regard this want of close supervision and control from Westminster with equanimity, and even satisfaction, and who raise an alarm at any indication of interference with bureaucratic authority in this country. But these are people whose ultra-conservative and reactionary views on the government of the country enjoy a very diminished hearing, and would meet with little sympathy even from members of Parliament, who have not time to interest themselves in Indian affairs, were they able to pause for a moment to give the matter consideration. It is clear to those who are not guided by a blind faith in the bureaucracy, that, so long as the bureaucratic influence remains the dominating factor in the administration of this country, or so long as it is even a factor at all, while the initiation of and guidance of the general policy of government should remain in the hands of the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors, a watchful control from England on the part of the Secretary of State in England, and the Parliament to which he is responsible, is essential in the interests of a clean, just, progressive and benevolent administration. The question to be solved is, how is this to be ensured while the domestic and Imperial —other than Indian—interests of the House of Commons are so great as to exclude Indian affairs from the possibility of adequate consideration? It seems to us that the only solution is the establishment of a Standing Parliamentary Committee of both Houses, to which the interests of India could be permanently and exclusively confided. On such a Committee a sufficiency of members of both Houses could be readily found to serve, and their responsibility to Parliament would be an adequate guarantee that their duties would be performed in a conscientious and reasonable spirit, in which proportions of a proper restraint from undue interference and a close scrutiny of the Indian administration to check possible abuses, would be satisfactorily maintained.

We think that the establishment of such a body as this would be greatly preferable to the milk and water reform of the India Council recently outlined by Lord Crewe. The India Council is, in fact, a body which we think both the India Office and the Indian people could very well dispense with. There is no more reason why the Secretary of State for India should require to lean on the support of a body, composed principally of retired bureaucrats, than the Colonial Secretary or any other Minister of the Crown. Their influence is seldom on the side of progress, they are mostly men saturated with the prejudices of the bureaucracy, and the administrative experience and knowledge of the country which are supposed to make their advice and guidance of such value to a Secretary of State, notoriously and almost invariably tend to set him in opposition to the reforms at which the progressive forces of the country aim. It is seldom that they have to deal with the masterful mind and broad outlook of a Morley, and even then, their mere existence and the extent to which they can exert opposition tend to weaken his position and water his policy. To a Secretary of State like Lord Crewe, who gives but a perfunctory attention to his office, they are no doubt a convenience, relieving him of much of his responsibility and enabling him to devote himself to other affairs. But while this is a convenience to the Cabinet, it is opposed to the interests of India, and it is worth considering that if Lord Crewe had not had a Council, he would have been obliged to give that full attention to the affairs of India which he is obviously unable to do at present, and the lack of which causes the gravest concern in this country. That Parliament does not and cannot at present do its duty by India is notorious, and it is a gross aggravation of the offence that it has now confided the responsibility to a Minister who is burdened with other pressing responsibilities. We hope that Mr. Morell's motion will provide the occasion for the discussion of the whole question of the Parliamentary control of Indian affairs, and the present loose control of the India Office by the responsible Minister of the Crown. With the duties of the latter largely deputed to a body controlled by retired Civilians, and the permanent Under-Secretaryship in the occupation for the first time in history of a retired Civilian, the administration of the India Office cannot command the confidence, which it ought to command, in this country. We trust that it will be made clear to Lord Crewe, when Mr. Morell's motion is discussed, that, if he cannot give his full attention to Indian affairs, he should make room for someone who can, and that the time has come for an effete and superfluous body like the India Council, not to be "reformed," but to be abolished. If in addition to this some means of ensuring adequate Parliamentary attention to, and control of, Indian affairs can be pressed on the Government, this year's discussion of the Indian Budget will have been more profitable than has been the case for a very long period.

ETHICS OF JOURNALISM.

The important recognized professions carry with them certain responsibilities and corresponding privileges. Medical men are trusted by their patients with reference to the malady of which they seek a cure from them not to divulge their complaints, and the physician on his part recognises the obligation not to violate the confidence reposed in him in the course of his professional practice. Priests see even more of the seamy side of human nature and on them, too, lies an obligation which is akin to religious duty, strictly to keep their own counsel regarding the confessions made to them. If the responsibilities and the power for good possessed by the modern Press are in no degree inferior to those of the professional caretakers of man's body and soul, the latter enjoy equally high prerogatives touching the reliance placed in them by the public at large. The problem of the ethics of anonymity will perhaps never be solved to the satisfaction of the conflicting partisans of journalistic ethics. But there should be no two opinions on the high principles that, whatever the inducement or provocation, an editor of a newspaper is in duty bound to respect the secrecy of the individual who seeks the hospitality of his columns under the express stipulation that his or her identity should not be revealed. We notice, therefore, with regret the conduct of the editor of an English daily in Burma who, in an important case, revealed the identity of a correspondent. The merits of the defamation case in which the important episode occurred are beside the question. We are concerned with the inexplicable attitude of the editor, who is subjected to inadequate criticism, in the judgment delivered by an English District Magistrate, and we believe an Indian Civil Servant. "Mr. I. M. Xavier, Barrister-at-Law, complains," runs the judgment, "that he has been defamed by the Right Rev. Bishop Cardot. The expressions complained of occur in a private letter addressed to the editor of the 'Rangoon Times,' dated the 17th of March, in reply to a letter of enquiry of the same date relating to an incident which occurred outside St. Anthony's Church. This letter is Ex. F filed in the Second Additional Magistrate's Court, Case No. 204 of 1913, in which Mr. Xavier prosecuted Father Sellos for assault. The publication consists in (a) the communication of the letter by the editor to his staff; (b) the production of the letter by the editor in the assault case." It is immaterial that the Magistrate comes to the finding that the complainant has only himself to thank for the exposure which has taken place and dismisses the charge and discharges the accused. The only reprimand that the judgment administers to the editor for infringing an honoured and cherished privilege is compressed in this: "It is unfortunate that Mr. Graydon communicated Ex. F to his staff, still more so, that he communicated it to the complainant, and most of all, that the reference to it from memory in the last two lines of Ex. C is inaccurate." The conduct of the editor is in lamentable contrast to the high rule of conduct usually maintained in these matters. The general standard required of journalists, in such cicrumstances, is undisputed. The recent case of Mr. Maxse, of the "National Review," who refused to reveal the identity of his correspondents, under the intimidation of a House of Commons Committee, met with general support, and the matter was recognised as being as important to the public as to the Press. Mr. Maxse was pressed to produce any letters or documents touching the articles relating to the Marconi agreement, which he had published or which he had used as material for his articles. He emphatically refused to do so. Asked by the Chairman to state the names of the persons who had communicated information upon the subject, he said he was quite willing to give the purport of the communications, but the names of his informants he refused to reveal. Even when warned of the consequences of the refusal his attitude remained unchanged. The "Times'" views on Mr. Maxse's conduct are the embodiment of the traditional integrity of British journalists: "The position taken up by Mr. Maxse," wrote the leading journal, "is one which is essential to maintain if the power of newspapers for good from time to time is not to be impaired. Much information and criticism beneficial to the public will necessarily be suppressed if those who communicate with editors are no longer assured that the confidence reposed in them will in all circumstances be respected. It is to the honour of English journalism that the implied promise given to correspondents has rarely been broken. We do not doubt that it will continue to be kept." We trust that it will continue to be kept as honourably and consistently in India as in England, and that the case of the Rangoon editor will remain as a solitary exception to a salutary rule. We have no hesitation in endorsing the none too strong protest entered against the deliberate procedure of Mr. Graydon by the "Burma Critic" in the name of serious journalism in India and Burma.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal Court News.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge came back to Simla from Dehra Dun on Sunday. On Monday Their Excellencies attended a performance of "Tantalising Tommy" at the Gaiety Theatre. The Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Canon Durrant, and Mr. O. H. Thompson, Private Secretary to the Metropolitan, arrived yesterday to stay at Viceregal Lodge. On Monday afternoon the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended a private view of the Fine Arts Exhibition.

"The Ahmedabad Samachar."

A Gujarati daily has been started under the above name in Ahmedabad from the first of this month. It is intended to supply a want, said to be felt, of a Gujarati daily newspaper conducted by a Gujarati Hindu, all the Gujarati and Anglo-Gujarati dailies of Bombay being under Parsi management and editorship.

"The Zarathosti Guide."

Deputy High Priest R. E. Peshotan Sanjana, B.A., of Bombay, has published a solid work under the above title for the guidance of his numerous flock. The learned Dastur, who is a travelled and cultured spiritual head, treats in a vivid impassioned style, born of sincere conviction, some of the burning questions of the day. It would be impossible for all Parsis, even of Bombay, to see eye to eye with Mr. Sanjana on many moot points whose discussion has created some warmth, in the divergent schools of the community. But a careful study of his painstaking book makes it abundantly clear that there will be unanimity among his readers on the genuine impulse to strive for the betterment of the community, of which the book is a substantial product. If we may hazard a criticism, we are inclined to hold that controversial tracts like those which go to make up the work are best composed in English. For one thing they would appeal to a larger circle of appreciative readers, and, secondly, would be safe from the ill-judged assaults of those whose mental horizon coincides with the limits of a not very edifying class of Parsi religious literature in Gujarati. The author throws considerable light on some of the manners and customs of the Parsis which appear here in the light of truth, as against the overdrawn pictures specially prepared for foreigners by enthusiasts. The mordant observations of the author on the exhibition of what he holds to be reprehensible vanity in funeral and marriage rites, on the part of some members of his community, may evoke a heated reply, but the evident honesty of his views and the fearless public spirit with which they are expressed are an impressive feature of the book.

The Baroda Library Miscellany.

Elsewhere we reproduce from the Library Miscellany of Baroda the text of a paper on "Baroda and its Public Libraries" from the pen of Mr. W. A. Borden, who has just retired from the Directorship of public libraries in the State. The paper is to be read before the annual conference of the American Library Association which is shortly to come off. A perusal of the paper will give the reader a fair idea of the progress of the public library movement in the go-ahead state of Baroda. It is worthy of note that the laudable activities of the Maharaja in this direction are being imitated not only by leading Indian States like Gwalior, Mysore, Cochin, and Travancore, but in other parts of British India as well. Besides this account of libraries in the State, the Baroda Miscellany contains other items of notable interest. The Select Bibliography of the History of Ancient India, which Mr. V. S. Dalal gives, should be a help to the student of Vedic Antiquities. The part a modern juvenile library, such as that existing in several American and European cities, plays in the education of the child, is dilated upon by Mr. Dadachanji in another very interesting paper, which gives a good idea of the progress of the juvenile library idea in the West. The "Miscellany" contains as usual an informing review of the activities of the leading libraries of India, Europe and America during the last quarter. The Miscellany is a trilingual journal and the Gujarati and Marathi parts of the current number will be found to be of equal interest with the English portion.

European Defence Association.

The European Defence Association of Calcutta has memorialised the Home Department of the Government of India on the desirability of posting European officers of the Indian Medical Sercice to mofussil stations. For some time past, the policy of Government says the Memorial has been to withdraw these officers from districts and replace them by locally recruited non-service men. The effect of this policy, the Association contends, has already been the withdrawal of a great many European Civil Surgeons from the country districts, and as independent European practitioners of high qualifications are not available to take their places, the posts have to be filled by Civil and Military assistant surgeons and private practitioners of secondary attainments—a class "either professionally or racially unfitted to hold them." Military assistant surgeons, as a body do not possess registrable qualifications, while their comrades in the Civil branch of the service, as "aliens in race and customs," the Association considers are not the right men, though technically qualified, to attend on Europeans. "To force upon European ladies, more especially in maternity cases, practitioners of secondary qualifications, or, as the case may be, practitioners of "alien race and customs," the Association writes, "is to create a position which no British Government should tolerate for one moment." They accordingly pray Government to take steps to employ more extensively European I. M. S. officers in the country districts.

Calcutta Civil League.

A Civic Committee of the European Defence Association has recently been formed in Calcutta for dealing with all local questions of a purely civic or municipal nature, affecting the interest and welfare of the European community of Calcutta. Messrs. L. P. E. Pugh, K. H. Buchannan, W. J. Bradshaw, C. H. Elmes and A. C. Patterson are the members of this Civic Committee. The performance of all civic duties will henceforth devolve on this new Committee, which one would think will involve a great deal of overlapping and conflict of functionary efforts with the General Committee of the Association.

Mortality Returns.

Five attacked and two deaths from plague occurred in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m., on Tuesday, the former cases being reported one each from the following places: Fort (Northern), Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Kumbharwada and Worli. One attack from cholera was also reported during the same period, but there were no cases of small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 67, as compared with 122 of the corresponding period of last year and 72 of that of the year before. Fourteen out of a total of 1,189 rats caught on Monday were found to be infected ones.

Yesterday's Weather.

Yesterday was a day of bright sunshine. Towards the evening, however, the sky became cloudy and a smart shower, accompanied by a high wind, came on after 7, lasting only a few minutes. The night was gusty, and after midnight there was another short spell of rain.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

CULMINATING POINT REACHED.

MUTUAL CONCESSIONS EXPECTED.

MACEDONIAN AUTONOMY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BUKHAREST, August 4.

The negotiations have reached the culminating point. Both sides will have to make concessions, to which end Rumania and the Powers are exerting themselves.

It is understood that Rumania, being one of the parties to the conclusion of the peace between the Balkan States, will continue to stand by Servia and Greece, though she will use her influence in moderating their demands.

SOFIA, August 4.

A Bulgarian Macedonian deputation has appealed to the Powers for an autonomous Macedonia, declaring that Macedonian Bulgarians refuse Serbisation or Hellenization.

GREEK RETREAT FROM STRUMA VALLEY.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

A telegram from Sofia says that the Greek army in the Struma Valley has been retreating for two days, profiting by the armistice to escape from a critical situation which would have ended in the main body being surrounded in the Struma Pass had operations continued.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES SEQUEL.

TWO SUBMARINES MISSING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Two submarines which took part in the Naval Manoeuvres are missing Destroyers have left Rosyth to search for them.

According to the Admiralty, the failure of the submarines to report themselves is probably due to ignorance of the fact that thei Mano-uvres ended of the fact that the Manoeuvres ended unexpectedly last Saturday.

BERMUDA NAVAL STATION.

GROUNDLESS SCARE IN AMERICA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BERMUDA, Aug. 5.

The report regarding the contemplated naval base, which the American press is magnifying into a scare, is apparently based on the despatch of four cruisers to the West Indies, which the Admiralty announced weeks ago.

President Wilson, in an interview, pointed out that Great Britain had always had a naval station at Bermuda, and was now only strengthening the ships, not the fortifications.

The London papers state that the cruisers in question will return Home annually for Manoeuvres.

FUTURE OF OIL FUEL.

OIL WOULD NOT TAKE THE PLACE OF COAL."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Mr. Thomas, Chairman of the Cambrian Coal Combine, in a speech at Cardiff yesterday, said that the total quantity of oil in the world available for fuel was less than two per cent. of the production of coal. Oil would not take the place of coal in this or in the next generation.

RUSSIANS AND KURDS.

FIGHTING REPORTED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

TEHERAN, August 5.

It it reported from Tabriz that fighting has taken place on the Turco-Persian frontier between Russian troops and Kurds in the district recently evacuated by the Turks. One Russian officer has been killed.

It is stated that five Kurdish tribes have taken refuge in Turkish territory.

OBITUARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 6.

The death is announced of Sir James William Scott, spinner.

INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS TO BE RAISED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 4.

In balloting on motions connected with the Indian Budget, Mr. Rowlands obtained the first place. He will call attention to the opium question.

Mr. Morrell will call attention to the need for increased Parliamentary control of Indian affairs.

Sir Henry Craik will raise questions affecting the Indian Civil Service.

SIR E. CARSON.

RUMOURED ISSUE OF WARRANT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Sir Edward Carson, yesterday, inspected three thousand clubmen at drill, and addressed an open air demonstration at Port Rush. He mentioned a rumour that Government had issued a warrant for his arrest, but he was certain it would never be executed. Enquiries made in London do not confirm the report about the warrant.

LABOUR IN THE RAND.

MORE EFFICIENT LEGISLATION TO BE PROVIDED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

JOHANNESBURG, August 5.

In an interview General Botha said that now the crisis was ended the Government and the mineowners intended to carry out their undertakings towards the men, and provide more efficient legislation to secure law and order and bring employers and employed into closer relationship. He did not intend to dissolve Parliament, but would face industrial problems which had developed during the crisis. He would authorise the immediate resumption of recruiting native labour.

QUIET RESTORED.

All troops were withdraw from the Rand to-day. Normal conditions are practically restored.

PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS.

BILL INTRODUCED IN THE COMMONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 4.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Hobhouse introduced a Bill to prohibit the importation of the plumage and skins of wild birds.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

MORE BATHING FATALITIES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Twelve more bathing fatalities occurred yesterday.

DOCTORS IN COUNCIL.

THREE CONFERENCES SITTING IN LONDON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Besides the International Congress of Medicine of five thousand delegates who include the world's most prominent doctors, which Prince Arthur of Connaught will open tomorrow, two other Medical Conferences are meeting in London.

Mr. Asquith yesterday at Westminster opened the Tuberculosis Conference under the auspices of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption, while Mr. Burns was the chief speaker at an English-speaking Conference on Infant Mortality at Caxton Hall yesterday.

Dr. Hector Mackenizie, of Brompton Hospital, Dr. Sims Woodhead and others, speaking at the Westminster Congress, contended that the partisans of tuberculin had not made out their case.

Permission has been given by the Viceroy to associate Their Excellencies' names to the Football Cup to be annually presented by Mr. Ranendra Nath Tagore to be competed on 20th June every year.

CHINESE REBELS VANQUISHED.

RESULT OF A TWO-DAYS' ENGAGEMENT.

NORTH'S SUPERIOR GUNNERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HANKOW, Aug. 4.

The Kiangsi rebels, reinforced from Canton, Hunan and Anhui, now number 25,000.

In a big engagement on Thursday and Friday, the rebels were completely driven back, the Northerners capturing a strong position, mainly through superior gunnery.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

HONG KONG, August 4.

A message from Canton reports that an engagement took place between 10,000 Cantonese soldiers and the troops of General Lungchaikwong at Shiuhing yesterday.

The result is not known.

INDIAN REGIMENT TO THE FORE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

HONG KONG, Aug 5.

The 25th Punjabis with four machine guns, under command of Captains Tyrrell, Steel and Atkins have gone to Shameen. Captain Misdee is in charge of the transport.

CANTONESE TROOPS MUTINY.

The Cantonese troops at Intong have mutinied, and killed their commander. They have annulled the Proclamation of Independence and nominated their commander as Governor-General in succession to Chankwingming, who left Canton in disguise on board a British steamer for Hong Kong.

STIFF FIGHTING EXPECTED.

SHANGHAI, August 5.

Probabilities point to stiff fighting before the Woosung forts are recaptured from the rebels.

The Northerners yesterday captured stores containing 7,000 rifles with ammunition in the neighbourhood of the native city of Shanghai.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

FUNCTIONS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 5.

The "Times" says that the organisation created by Lord Morley, in 1909 for the benefit of Indian students, included an Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Ampthill, and mainly composed of influential Indian residents.

Fresh regulations have been promulgated giving the Committee a more definite constitution, and specifying its functions.

There will be a chairman, with not more than twelve, and not less than eight members, of whom at least half will always be Indian gentlemen resident in England. They will be appointed for three years.

The Committee will be empowered to elect Indian visitors as honorary members.

The functions of the Committee are to keep themselves informed of the views of parents in India, to advise the Secretary of State, and to bring to his notice matters respecting the needs of the students when they are of opinion that official action would be useful.

The Committee meets on the first Monday of each month.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree has been appointed Vice-Chairman.

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE'S TRAGIC DEATH

ELECTRIC EXPRESS DASHES INTO MOTOR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.

The millionaires Mr. William Vanderbilt and Mr. Osgood Pell, with some friends, were returning from a dinner party at Long Beach last night, when an electric express dashed into Mr. Pell's car, killing Mr. Pell, the chauffeur and a guest named Laimbeer. The latter's wife, a noted beauty, was badly hurt.

EDUCTATION MEMBER'S TOUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 5.

Sir Harcourt Butler, Education Member, will leave Simla on the 12th instant and arrive at Dacca on the 15th, where he will halt till the 21st. Leaving Dacca on the same day he will reach Calcutta on the 22nd and halt till the 26th. He will be at Delhi on the 28th and 29th and return to Simla on the 30th.

CAWNPORE RIOT.

"PIONEER" ON MOSLE REACTION.

"LOOKING FOR QUARRELS IN STRAWS."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Aug 5.

The "Pioneer" writes in connection with the Cawnpore riot and the meetings being held all over the country: "It is difficult to know how to account for the change that has come over the temper of the Indian Mussulman community, but it has been obvious to everyone during the last eighteen months that it has been under the influence of a general and severe moral reaction. Without appearing to know what it wants it has become restless and ill-humoured, looking for quarrels in straws. An opening has come in this mosque affair which a year or two ago would not have been noticed ten miles away, but is now being eagerly seized on all over India as a pretext for the cry of affront to Islam.. The position towards which the leaders are apparently now advancing is that the Government of India must undo the work of the Government of these Provinces or incur the wrath of the communiy and that is a position of which the adoption would lead to deplorable consequences."

POLICE SUFFERED SEVERELY.

ALLAHABAD, August 5.

The latest news to the "Pioneer" about the Cawnpore riot is that the total casualties are eighteen killed, and twenty seven wounded among the rioters. The police suffered severely, twenty-four of them including Mr. Dodd, were more or less badly hurt, besides one plain clothes constable who got himself entangled in the crowd and was killed by buckshot. Forty of the arrested have been released, and 131 are in detention.

PRESS COMMENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, Aug. 5.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" referring to the Cawnpore mosque riot questions the wisdom of the extent to which force was employed. It says "The object of the people was merely to rebuild the mosque under the religious belief that they would thereby obtain salvation. The action did not endanger the life or property of any person and hence the employment of force with a heavy death roll was entirely unjustified. It urges that those responsible could have been legally punishd afterwards and the portion of the mosque, if rebuilt, could have been demolished.

KARACHI, August 5.

The "Sind Gazette," discussing the Cawnpore Mosque affairs from the point of view of its effect upon a great Mahomedan province ilke Sind, argues that it is against commonsense to inflame Mussalman opinion throughout the country, (at a time when owing to Islamic misfortunes abroad Moslems in India are excessively sensitive to the slightest sign of seeming hurt or insult) for the sake of carrying out a local road realignment scheme which no one outside Cawnpore has ever heard of or will ever care about.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN DELHI.

SCHEME PREPARED BY CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 5.

The Conference summoned by the Government of India at Simla to devise means for bettering educational facilities for the school-going children of Delhi and Simla and particularly the children of the Indian employees of the Government of India, came to a close on Monday. Dr. Devaprasad Sarvadhicary, representative of the Calcutta University, was unanimously voted to the chair.

The Conference sat for the whole of last week, and it is believed that a workable scheme has been prepared which will be acceptable to the Indian Universities for the I. A. and I. Sc. Examinations.

NAINI TAL TRAGEDY.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, August 5.

Ram Lal, the horse dealer, who recently ran amok at Naini Tal has been committed for trial to the sessions.

The second child he attacked has died bringing the total number of victims up to three.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

LECTURER AND GOVERNMENT.

NOTICE SERVED ON MR. SHARP.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 5.

As a sequel to the letter of the Government of India to the Calcutta University, vetoing the appointment of three university lecturers, a notice has been served upon the Hon. Mr. Sharp, Joint Secretary, Department of Education, Government of India, by Dr. Suhrawardy, one of the lecturers, through his solicitor. The notice says that by reason of certain statements made in Mr. Sharp's letter Dr. Suhrawardy had been much injured in his credit, reputation, and profession. The notice thus concludes: "Unless you withdraw the said letter, and offer an unconditional and unqualified apology, and publish such apology, and in such papers as my client may choose to name, a suit on the cause of action set out hereinafter will be instituted against you in a competent court of law on the expiration of two months from the date of service of this letter on you, in which suit my said client will claim relief against you in damages which he assesses at Rs. 50,000.

CONTRACTOR'S TRANSACTIONS.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS BY BANKS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Aug. 5.

A few days ago the manager of the Sind Baluchistan Bank Ltd., filed a criminal complaint against Seth Lilaram Dowlatram of Shikarpur, a Government contractor in intoxicating drugs, and his agent Badlo, alleging that he drew demand drafts on various persons of different towns between the dates of 1st and 7th July to the extent of Rs. 7,500 on a false representation, saying that he had his monies with the drawees who, however, dishonoured the drafts. The City Magistrate issued a bailable warrant which was executed and the case came on for hearing on the 22nd July when the court was crowded with the managers of different banks as it had transpired that the accused had also operated upon some other banks, i.e., the National Insurance and Banking Company Ltd., to the extent of Rs. 3,000 and the Rajputana and Punjab Bank to the extent of Rs. 1,200 on the same dates and under similar circumstances.

Mr. Bherumal, pleader, who appeared for the accused, moved the court for an adjournment on the grounds that he had been engaged only on that day and had not yet taken complete instructions to proceed with the case.

The Magistrate agreed on the condition that the accused paid the costs for the prosecution witnesses who had come from long distances.

On the same day a creditor of Lilaram moved the District Court by filing a petition that Lilaram be adjudicated an insolvent. A notice was issued to Lilaram who came and admitted the petition before the hearing of the case. Now the judge has appointed the Nazir of the court as official receiver and notices have been issued to the other creditors to show cause why insolvency should not be declared.

BHAMPTA GANG TRIAL.

MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, August 5th.

In connection with the Bampta Gang trial now proceeding before Mr. Allison, Special Judge, a number of witnesses were examined who deposed to various burglaries in their houses at different times, and identified some of the recovered property. The majority of these witnesses are residents of the Poona District, one, however, was a resident of Akalkote State, and another a resident in the Satara District. The trial is proceeding.

RANGOON PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NEW ISSUE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, August 5.

The Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon are inviting tenders for the issue of Rs. 36,00,000 four per cent. debentures, repayable in 1943 for carrying out certain works connected with the Port. The debentures will be in sums of Rs. 500 or multiples thereof and tenders will be received by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and the Agent of the Bank of Bengal, Rangoon, up to noon of September 15.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

MADRAS MERCHANT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

PLEA FOR A STATE BANK.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, August 5.

At the annual meeting of the Bank of Madras, Mr. J. A. Boyson, chairman, in the course of his speech thus referred to the currency problem:—

"For myself I am a confirmed sceptic as to the permanent efficacy of any artificial devices or contrivances to prop up a false position.

"In the first instance the devices may apparently achieve a certain amount of success, but in the long run they land you in deeper waters requiring the aid of further devices to extricate you from the initial device.

"The fictitious rupee is now past recall and the alternatives seem to be further devices or an honest gold standard. To an ordinary observer with no expert pretensions an automatic currency and gold mint seem essential for an honest gold standard and should have been introduced on the closing of the mints to silver."

He did not appreciate some of the reasons urged as to why India should be denied the advantages of a currency based on natural laws. Two favourite objections urged are the propensity of India to hoard and the danger of disturbing the London market gold or rather credit the centre of the world, which disturbance would re-act on India. These objections strike him as exaggerated and not altogether disinterested.

Mr. HUNTER'S SCHEME.

Mr. Hunter who gave expert evidence as the bank's representative before the Finance and Currency Commission in London, has formulated a well-conceived and well-reasoned scheme for mitigating many of the defects attaching to the present system, and that without the introduction of a gold currency and mint, in other words by a continuance of the present system only more rationally administered. He is a banker of considerable ability and experience with an extended knowledge of the working of Government accounts and has had the courage of his convictions to face the ordeal of cross-examination on his proposals, many of which I may say commend themselves to this board as being sound suggestions, more especially if the present artificial system is adhered to.

His scheme briefly is that given a Central or State Bank of which existing Presidency Banks will form a nucleus its head office and central board in Calcutta and main branches and local boards in Bombay, Madras and London, with subsidiary branches all over the country where Government treasuries exist, a bank which would command the full confidence of Government for the sale of its Bills with paper currency transferred to it and invested with the management of treasury balances and gold standard and currency reserves.

"Mr. Hunter thinks that given such an institution many of the defects of the present system more especially its inelasticity would be mitigated or obviated altogether; exchange would be maintained and regulated by sale of Council or Bank Bills in London or India according to conditions ruling as to whether exchange was in favour of or against India, the gold portion of the reserves being held in London and the silver in India. His view is that with the sovereign as legal tender as at present, India does not require a gold currency; that a mint if created would stand silent and that the policy of a more extended use of notes as currency should be adopted. This briefly is his scheme which, of course, he elaborated in his statement submitted to the Commission supporting various points with logical arguments.

PLEA FOR A STATE BANK.

A State Bank is not a novel idea. It has been on the tapis for the past 15 years. It has received the approval of many eminent statesmen, officials and financiers and the benediction of what is known as the Fowler Commission. Moreover, we have the authority of those eminent financiers, Rothchilds, that the internal currency of the country can be better conducted by a bank than by any Government department, a view with which most businessmen will agree. It is obvious, however, that the success or failure of the proposal of this kind will depend on the attitude of the Government of India and the Secretary of State and the measure of confidence and goodwill they will be disposed to extend to it. We can only hope that that attitude will be sympathetic and benevolent.

SIMLA TOPICS.

LORD CREWE'S SPEECH.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(From our own Correspondents.)

SIMLA, August 2.

We have finished the first half of the Simla season and are now thinking of the annual exodus to the plains. The move down to Delhi will take place later than usual this year and the officials will stay up as long as they can. It is nevertheless certain that the Viceroy will be leaving on his autumn tour by the end of October rather early, the Commander-in-Chief will visit Kashmir at the end of September and after that both Sir O'Moore and Lady Creagh will proceed to Delhi. The members of Council are also planning their autumn tours and it is quite on the cards that the Commerce, Law and Finance Members will tour in the beginning of autumn. Mr. Ali Imam will pay a visit to Calcutta and he will be at Bankipur when the Viceroy will tour in Bihar. Under the rules three members of Council must be present at Headquarters to sign the despatches for the India Office, and tours are therefore so arranged that the members go by rotation.

Talking of the Viceroy's Executive Council reminds me of Lord Crewe's speech on the India Council which reached Simla last evening and which may be regarded as having been fairly well received. The reform talked about, it is held, is on the right lines. What is wanted is a little more attention on the part of the Secretary of State to Indian affairs. It is a matter of common knowledge that Lord Crewe is so much absorbed in party politics, that he has little time to devote to the affairs of the country of which he is the responsible Minister. Lord Crewe's management of the India Office, I am told, is quite a contrast with that of Lord Morley. The members of the India Council rarely enjoy the pleasure of sitting under the presidency of the Secretary of State, and it is rather a practice nowadays that the vice-president is often called upon to do the presiding—a practice by the way which is of doubtful advantage to the people of India. As a matter of fact, the permanent officials are nowadays too powerful even for the Viceroy, and for all practical purposes Sir Thomas Holderness plays the great "Moghul" at Whitehall.

NEED FOR REFORM IN INDIA.

The reform of the Council of the Secretary of State, though important in many ways, is not an event of first rate political importance, as that august body is rarely credited with the initiation of any measure. This task is invariably left to the Viceroy's Executive Council which urgently needs expansion and reform. The Council is too small for all practical purposes and although the Indian Empire has expanded and progressed, there has been no substantial increase in the constitution of the Council since the days of John Company. In 1772 the Council was composed of four members. It was increased by one in 1861 and by another in 1874 making a total of six members. There has also been some subsequent tinkering here and there. I can only recall that the Railway and P. W. D. Member was replaced by the Member of the Commerce and Industry Department and the Military Member was abolished and then the Education Member came in. The question of expansion and reconstitution of work in the Government of India demands examination and readjustment. The practice whereby the Civilian members of Council are promoted to be Lieutenant-Governors is one of the black spots in the system, as a prospective vacancy impairs the independence of the ambitious members and makes them mere tools in the hands of a masterful Viceroy. I can recall many such instances in Lord Curzon's time, and even the strong men of the type of Sir Denzil Ibbetson had to give in to Lord Curzon's wishes. Both in and outside service circles it is felt that the members of Council should be debarred from further appointments in India and their pay and pension should be improved. This may cost us a couple of lakhs recurring but the reform is worth the money. Lord Crewe is even anxious to increase the pay of the members of this Council but he had not the least hesitation in refusing the small pensions which Lord Hardinge proposed for the Law, Finance and other members of his Council, when these places are held by non-officials or retired officials such as Sir Thomas Raleigh or Mr. Ali Imam and Sir Clinton Dawkins or Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson. It is time that the question relating to the Viceroy's Executive Council should be raised in the House of Commons as well as in the Imperial Legislative Council in India.

It is reported from Mysore that on July 29th a ferry boat carrying about twenty people across the Hemavati river, in Krishnarajpett taluk of that district, capsized and that only five persons were able to swim to the bank, others were drowned.

SIMLA FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OPEN TO-DAY

LIST OF AWARDS.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, August 4.

The forty-sixth annual exhibition of the Simla Fine Arts Society will be opened by the Viceroy on the 6th August. The judging has been completed and the following are the awards:—

For works in any medium.—The Viceroy's prize of Rs. 225 for the best picture is awarded to Mrs. Beadon for her picture "Subdar-Major Dyalsing."

The Lieutenant-Governor's prize of Rs. 100 for the best picture by a Lady to Miss P. Aberigh Mackay for her picture "By the river."

The Commander-in-Chief's prize Gold Medal for a picture by Commissioned Officers—Lieut. W. E. H. Condon "Evening on the lake Manipur."

Rs. 50 for a picture by a warrant or non-commissioned officer, soldier or gunner—A. R. Taylor "Snarleyon."

Mr. Ali Imam's prize for a picture or sketch of an Indian subject—Mrs. K. T. Henderson "On the Ooty downs."

Messrs. Cotton and Morris's prize of Rs. 50 for a picture of animal life—Mr. P. G. Wright "Sunrise on Dhal Lake, Kashmir (Teal on the Move)."

The Society's prize of Rs. 50 for a picture any style or medium by a native artist—Mr. P. Bomonjee "The Last Touch."

The Society's prize of Rs. 40 for a picture in any style or medium by native artists—Mr. J. P. Gangooly "Mountain Solitude."

Messrs. Sharif Husain Baksh and Co.'s prize of Rs. 30 for a picture in any style or medium by native artists—Mr. R. Siodia, "Portrait."

For Water Colours.—The Society's prize of Rs. 150 for a picture—Mr. J. P. Wildblood "In the Eastern Twilight."

Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.'s prize of Rs. 32 for a picture or sketch—Mr. R. Graham "Rahena Village below Bishop Cotton's School."

Sir A. M. Kerr's prize of Rs. 100 for a picture or sketch of an Indian subject—Miss E. Harington "Doonga Crossing the Wular Lake, Kashmir."

Sir R. H. Craddock's prize of Rs. 100 for a series of three sketches from nature—Mrs. M. Beatty "The Dhal Lake," "Toulemonte Village" and "Killenmarg."

Sir H. Butler's prize of Rs. 100 for a portrait or figure study in water colour—Mrs. Beadon "A Kashmiri Boatman's Daughter."

For Works in Oils.—The Society's prize of Rs. 150 for a picture—Mrs. Stewart Murray "The Gamblers."

Mr. W. H. Clark's prize of Rs. 100 for a portrait or figure study—Mrs. Beadon "Subadar-Major Dyal Singh."

Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s prize of Rs. 50 for a picture—Mr. H. C. Bevan Petman "A Snake Charmer."

The Society's prize of Rs. 50 for a picture of Indian scenery—Mr. R. Graham "An Indian River."

For Works in Pastel.—Sir A. H. McMohan's prize of Rs. 50 for works in pastel—Mrs. A. Moylan "Portrait of Mrs. J. T. McIntyre."

For Monochromes or Photographs.—Lady Hardinge's prize of Rs. 50 for a series of four photographs from nature or from life taken in India—Mr. A. K. Chaudhari, "Dilam." "Lost in Unconscious Reverie," "Though Lost to Sight to Memory Dear" and "The Devotee."

The Society's prize of Rs. 50 for a work in monochrome or black and white—Lieut.-Colonel W. M. Douglas "The Dariba Dehi."

Major-General W. R. Birdwood's prize of Rs. 50 for a set of three photographs taken by an officer (in military employ) warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of the regular army in India, British or native—not awarded.

The Society's prize of Rs. 50 for a photograph by an amateur taken in India—not awarded.

For Miniatures.—The Society's prize of Rs. 50 for original portrait or figure study—Mrs. Elsmie "Cherries."

For applied art.—The Lady Hardinge Silver Cup for the best original exhibit of decorative or applied art. (This endowed prize will be presented annually in perpetuity in the name of Her Excellency the Lady Hardinge of Penshurst and is the gift of the Rajkunwari Shri Manharkunver of Bhavnagar)—Mrs. Hadaway, "A Set of Jewellery."

The Society's prize of Rs. 50 for jewellery or work in precious metals—Mrs. Hadaway "Disqualified Vide Rule 3."

For Young Artists.—Colonel Sir A. R. D. Mackenzie's prizes.

(1) For exhibitors between the ages of 18 and 16. The best original picture or study in any medium, Rs. 25—MissYolande Cone's "Sketch from Nature."

(2) For children 14 or 15 years of age. The best original study of still life (flowers, fruits, etc., in any medium) Rs. 20—Miss Joyce Peirse "Ornaments."

(3) For children under 12 years of age. The best drawing of any kind, Rs. 20—Miss Stancie Oertle "Sketch from Nature."

(4) Consolation prizes 3, Rs. 10 each—Miss E. Parakh "Sketch from Nature," Miss A. Thomas "Daisies," Miss D. Sykes "Irises."

(5) Rs. 5 each—Miss M. Bryning "Still Life Study," Master B. W. Battye "A Flower."

Medals awarded.—Silver medals—Miss Mackay "Drawn Thread Work." Mrs. C. B. Collier, "Point Lace Handkerchief." Muhammad Ismail, "Carved Wood Work." Mr. E. Goldberg, "Bronze Bust of a Fakir." Bronze Medals.—Miss E. Biss, "Limerick Lace Scarf." Mrs. Cocker, "An Embroidered Panel of a Three-fold Screen." Mrs. R. St. C. Burke, "French Pen Painted Work."

SHIP'S CAPTAIN AND HIS OFFICERS.

EVIDENCE AT THE SARANAC ENQUIRY.

[Associated Press.]
CALCUTTA, August 5.

At yesterday's enquiry into the stranding of the Saranac, off Bizerta and the coast of Ceylon, Captain Burn, the Master, gave evidence of the relations existing between himself and his officers.

Having stated that the cause of the occurrence, off Bizerta, was that the vessel was taken in at too great a speed he agreed to the occurrence not being entered up in the log-book. He said that he shared the opinion of the Marine Court that it was a grave offence for an officer to report against his superior officers.

Asked why his officers should have drawn up a report against him, Captain Burn said "I scarcely know what to say. I think the Chief Officer, who is a better fellow, tried to get my position. The only reason that I can give against the Second is that I would not give him any money at Ceylon to send Home. He had already overdrawn his account by nine pounds. As regards the Third he took offence because I would not discharge him as he could get a better billet here at double the wages. He said that I was trying to stand in his right regarding the incident at dinner which had been made too much of."

The witness said the Third mate began grumbling about the pantry boy not cleaning his room. Witness told him to stop grumbling until the dinner was over and then talk to the Chief Steward. He always reminded the Third Officer that his room was always like a pig's stye. The Third Officer replied "You are a liar. I am not talking to you anyhow." Witness said to the Third Officer that if he talked like that he would get his head knocked off. He also made a reach to hit him but missed, as he was far away. The Third Officer then became quiet.

Judgment was reserved by the Marine Court which has been inquiring into the stranding of the "Saranac" off Point-de-Galle. The decision of the Court will be reported to Government in due course.

Mr. Orr, addressing the Court on behalf of the Government, said the evidence of the officers should be believed because it was borne out by the conduct of the Captain. He submitted that he had proved drunkenness and that the navigation of the vessel was bad.

Mr. Mitchell, for Captain Burn, said the charge of drunkenness must fail. The officers upon whose evidence the charge rested had hopelessly contradicted themselves and there was independent evidence to show that the charges had no foundation in fact. He admitted, however, that in the case of both grounds the Captain had been guilty of an error of judgment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[Associated Press.]
SIMLA, August 5.

Lieutenant O'Reilly Blackwood, No. 3 Mountain Battery, is transferred to the Home Establishment from 19th August.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieutenant D. M. Morrison, Cameron Highlanders.

Lieutenant Sopper, 17th Lancers, has been nominated as Adjutant of the Nottinghamshire Yeomanary, Territorial Force, from 16th September next.

Lieutenant J. Latham, 1st Battalion, Royal Minister Fusiliers, is appointed to the King's African Rifles.

The following officers of the Royal Artillery embark on 12th September on posting to the Indian Establishment:—Lieutenant-Colonel Oseley to 18th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, at Hyderabad; Major Bowring to 91st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Nowshera; Lieutenant V. Matson to 70 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Bombay; Lieutenant Desterri to No. 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Karachi; 2nd Lieutenant Carew to No. 75 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Bombay; 2nd Lieutenant Williams to No. 61 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Rangoon; 2nd Lieutenant Hayes to 79th Battery Royal Field Artillery, at Jhansi; 2nd Lieutenant Carne to 85th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Jubbulpore.

Sanction has been accorded for the provision of 65 additional (0/6/0 type) goods engines and tenders and 25 additional (0/6/4 type) tank engines for the East Indian Railway during 1914-15.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

A son and heir has been born to Kour Sir Ranbir of Patiala, at Solon, where the Rani Sahiba has been staying.

In the insolvency application by David Sassoon and Co., against John Forestner, hide and skin merchant, Karachi, the court granted a discharge but suspended it for one year.

At the garrison Church Parade at Shwebo on Sunday, Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Lawrence presented Corporal W. M. Mcintyre, Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles, with the Volunteer Long Service Medal.

Rai Bahdur Shadilal, who recently resigned his seat in the Punjab Legislative Council on being appointed temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, proposes to stand for re-election, his officiating tenure of judgeship expiring before the time of election.

It is understood that Mr. W. Booth-Gravely, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of Burma, will proceed shortly to India to take up an appointment under the Government of India. Mr. G. C. Slacke, Headquarters Assistant at Mandalay, will act for him.

Mr. J. F. Gruning, Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, leaves Simla on 14th August for his monsoon tour. He visits Nagpur from 16th to 20th Calcutta from 21st to 28th and Cawnpore 29th and 30th returning to Simla on the 31st.

Right Rev. Bishop C. H. Gill, the Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, leaves for Australia during the current month to represent the missions in India at the Commonwealth Church Congress at Brisbane. He hopes to return to his diocese at the end of October.

His Excellency has given a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Calcutta Indigent Students' Fund of the Calcutta University Institute. The Viceroy has been also pleased to give permission to let His Excellency's and Lady Hardinge's names to be associated with the Indigent Fund which have been established by the Children Entertainment Committee.

A correspondent writes from Delhi to the "Civil and Military Gazette" that Moulvi Zafral Khan, editor of the "Zemindar" of Lahore, one of the Indian Mussulmans who took a prominent part in work of Turkish relief having just returned from Turkey was received at the Delhi railway station by a large body of Mussulmans. A procession headed by one hundred mounted sowars in Turkish uniform, followed by a long line of carriages passed through the City. The shops were decorated and illuminated.

News from Hongkong reports the death as result of an accident of Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Rowlandson, commanding 126th Infantry. In the first event of the Pagal Gymkhana at the United Service Recreation Club, a bag filled with grass representing a pig was drawn across the ground, the competitors endeavouring to spear it. In making a sharp turn Colonel Rowlandson's horse came down, pinning its rider underneath. He rose apparently none the worse for his fall but soon after collapsed and died in a few hours from hemorrhage of the brain. Colonel Rowlandson, who was forty-seven years of age, had served with the Zhob force in 1880, with the Peking expedition of 1900, and in Tibet in 1903.

"MIDNIGHT WANDERERS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have no doubt in your silent chamber at nights heard the voice of the midnight wanderer, but the above title does not appeal to the one meant—they are invariably silent.

For some time past, any one returning from the Theatre or Cinema must have felt his or her conveyance being brought to a sudden halt, or swerve to the right or left by the driver suddenly finding his passage blocked by a cow or buffalo near the Wellington fountain or Colaba Causeway.

In many instances these animals are allowed to stray on thoroughfares, being quite used to the direction they have to travel with no one in charge. The result is that should an accident happen it is the party concerned who will have to find out the owner.

I am told that these nocturnal wayfarers are, on payment of a fee of Rs. 15 to 20, allowed to pasture near the Cooperage and elsewhere, without any man being in charge.

On several occasions I have come across them lying in the middle of the road, resting, probably after a good feed which is providently the only one they get daily.

Cannot this matter be seen to by the Police sepoys on point duty at night?—Yours, etc.,

P. W. G. F.

Colaba, August 5.

SALT INSPECTOR'S DISAPPEARANCE.

[Associated Press.]
MADRAS, August 5.

Mr. Patrick Brennan, Assistant Inspector at the Salt Depot, Elephant Gate Bridge, Madras, is reported to be missing since the evening of the 1st instant. He was seen on the evening of the 1st instant, when he was leaving his bungalow at 5-30 riding a bicycle.

BOMBAY TRAMS.

SOURCES OF DANGER TO PASSENGERS.

MIDDLE DOORS TO BE ABOLISHED.

In regard to the sad accident which occurred on Sunday morning to a little European girl of six years old, who fell through between the monsoon canvas and the side of a Victoria Gardens tram-car, sustaining injuries which necessitated the amputation of one of her legs, we have received correspondence, part of which we published in our issue of yesterday, which tends to show that there is a feeling prevalent among the tram-using public that the canvas covers fixed to the lower part of the tram-cars during the monsoon give passengers a false sense of security as they are only tacked on and cannot bear any great strain. Another complaint against the working of the Tramway service is the careless method in which many of the motormen use or misuse their brakes—especially the more powerful electric brake—on starting and stopping the car.

TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S VIEWS.

In order to obtain a more technical view of the subject, a "Chronicle" representative called upon Mr. C. Lucas, Traffic Superintendent of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Limited, and, in the course of an interview, was given by him an account of the accident as reported to the Tramway Headquarters and as witnessed by two passengers in the car. The two benches in the front of the car to the left of the driver were occupied by the father of the injured child and his three children, according to this report, and the father and the victim of the accident were seated facing the direction in which the car was going. The little girl was seated against the canvas on the outside of the car, and the two witnesses, who occupied seats on the opposite side of the car, state that when the father rose to leave the car, which was then in motion, the little girl slipped off her seat and slid through between the canvas and the side before any aid could be rendered. It was only after this, say the Tramway Company, that the emergency brake was applied by the driver, whose attention was drawn to the acoident by a shout. That the use of the electric brake jerked the child off her seat is denied by the Company.

Mr. Lucas agreed with our representative that the canvas screens might be dangerous, inasmuch as they suggested, especially to children, a security which did not exist, but said that this regrettable instance was the first of its kind on record since the electrification of the system. The majority of the public, he added, knew quite well that the canvas screens were only used during the monsoon, and a certain amount of responsibility devolved on the parents of young children who should not allow their children to sit on the outside when too young to look after themselves.

CLOSED CARS TO BE ADOPTED.

It may be of interest to those whose business makes them daily travellers by tram to know that at present the Company are gradually doing away with the open-sided cars and refitting the lower part of the cars with wooden sides, like those already in vogue on the newer type of trailer trams. Another reform, the necessity of which we have referred to in our columns already, is the abolition of middle-doors. In many of the cars these doors have already been done away with and standing compartments have been substituted, and the remainder of the older cars on which these dangerous exits still exist will be structurally changed one by one as the demands of the traffic allow of their temporary withdrawal for reconstruction. Mr. Lucas pointed out to our representative that considering the carelessness with which people were apt to go about the streets of Bombay, the number of accidents attributed to the Company was not large. The statistics showed that the Company was only responsible for one accident to passengers or wayfarers for every ten thousand miles covered and that only once in every three thousand miles covered was a bullock-wagon in collision with a tram.

THE VAIKAM MURDER CASE.

SWINNY STILL IN HOSPITAL.

[Associated Press.]
KOTTAYAM, August 5.

A supplementary charge sheet regarding the third accused Vaieeth, has been filed by the police in the Buckingham-Stephens case posted for the 8th instant. The trial will commence at Tharyan's house, Vaikam, the scene of the occurrence. The first accused, Swinny, is now in the Kottayam hospital. The Magistrate has written to the Medical Officer to report when Swinny is in a fit condition to be taken to Vaikam. The date of the trial depends on the doctor's reply.

INDIAN MOSLEMS AND BRITISH POLICY.

THE AGA KHAN'S SPEECH.

ANGLO-TURKISH FRIENDSHIP.

The Aga Khan said on July 14, that the motive force in the development of India by her own peoples must be religion, "because for nothing else will the vast masses of the East toil on for generations along the path of self-denial." These words, spoken at the annual meeting of the London offshoot of the Indian Moslem League says the "Times," contain a profound truth one of those broad fundamental sweeping truths which underlie the politics of the world. It is a truth which Englishmen generally forget when they think about the advancement of India. They forget it because unhappily in England our national ideals grow more and more material, and are ceasing to be coloured and inspired by the religion of sacrifice. Englishmen display their drain-pipes and their bright brick schools before India, and fondly hope that they are satisfying cravings of the multitude. The political leader of sixty millions of Indian Moslems, who is also the spiritual head of crowds of Moslems all through the East, himself possessing the longest lineage traceable by any living Moslem, knows otherwise. He is bound to be vividly conscious that the forms of religion, and something of its spirit, touch the daily life of myriads in the Orient in ways to which the West has become half oblivious. Among Indians the political uplifting they seek is necessarily intermingled with their religious thoughts and aspirations. Such tendencies are not confined to the Mahomedans of India. The Hindu revolutionaries who try to subvert British rule found that their propaganda made little progress so long as they dwelt solely upon the material inducements which appeal so effectively to a Western electorate. When they deftly clothed their purpose in a travesty of their religion found a hearing at once among the ignorant and the credulous. The Aga Khan, however, is not dealing in travesties when the speaks to Moslems. He is describing the influence of a faith held in all sincerity by a hundred million people in the British Empire alone. To them devotion to Islam is a more powerful motive than allegiance to the British Throne, because the one influence affects them every hour of their lives, and the other is only occasionally presented to their eyes. We have to consider conditions as they exist, and it is well that in the heart of London we have been reminded that when we think of Eastern political problems we must not ignore region.

RELATIONS WITH TURKEY.

The Indian Mahomedan should, nevertheless, remember that his application of religious zeal to the consideration of international politics is a plant of very recent growth. Only a decade or two ago the masses of Indian Moslems thought little and cared less about the fate of the peoples of Islam in the world without. The doctrine of the solidarity of Islam has only of late obtained much currency in India. It received very little encouragement at Aligarh, the chief spring of Indian Mahomedan thought, until after the death of Sir Syed Ahmed. Now that it has gained a vogue, it is being pushed to unwise extremes. The Aga Khan limited himself to an expression of his hope that Great Britain would more closely identify herself with Turkish interests. With that hope we have great sympathy, although we are compelled to point out that the obstaches to its realization have been created in the past at Stambul rather than in London. The more ardent Moslems of India have, however, gone a great deal further than mere efforts to promote Anglo-Turkish friendship. They have so far lost all sense of proportion that they have tried in words of foolish menace to dominate the foreign policy of the British Empire. They have abused British Ministers because they spoke their mind freely, and because they did not take up arms in defence of Turkey. They have telegraphed ludicrous incitements to the Sultan and his advisers to go on fighting. They have shown much valorous pen-courage and done all that might be expected from inexperienced and untried politicians whose fervour exceeded their common sense. We do not wish to take these ebullitions too seriously is a characteristic remark of the "Times." We are well aware that the Aga Khan strove manfully to stop them before he left India, and that he received much ungrateful criticism in consequence. Our purpose in recalling tendencies which we trust have ceased is to point out that here is imperatively laid upon Indian Moslems an aim even more urgent than the two great aims expounded by the Aga Khan. He said that they should set themselves to develop their educational system and to uplift the depressed classes. To us their more immediate necessities seem to be the cultivation of sobriety, of statement and calmness in the contemplation of external affairs. If they emulate the careful moderation which distinguished the Aga Khan's speech they will not go far wrong.

THE FUTURE OF ISLAM AND BRITISH POSITION.

We agree that it is a matter of great moment to this country that Turkey should retain her independence in Asia. The Aga Khan touched a point of vital importance when he contended that a further dismemberment of the Ottoman dominions would expose the route to India to attack by other Powers. The Musulmans of India may, however, rest assured that in this matter the British Government is a shrewd custodian of British interests, and will not be likely to give its countenance to any scheme which would leave the flanks of the Indian Empire more exposed than ever. The tentative agreement which has recently been reached between Great Britain and Turkey regarding the Baghdad Railway and various disputed issues in the Persian Gulf is proof more convincing than many protestations that this country desires to maintian friendly relations with the Turks. Upon the broader problems affecting the future of Islam the British position is equally clear. British policy would only with the utmost reluctance follow a course which might affront the newly-enlarged religious susceptibilities of the Indian Mahomedans. It would not, for example, aim at intrevention in Persia, a proceeding from which every British statesman shrinks, except under the direst necessity; but the British Government is bound to reserve to itself the right to decide its actions, should occasion arise, upon the needs and requirements of the Empire as a whole. When these needs are insistent enough to conflict with the religious sentiments of Indian Moslems, we must base our expectation of their acquiescense upon those feelings of loyalty about the existence of which they so frequently assure us; but in any case we must go our own way. We do not think that in the time of trial the Indian Mahomedans will fail to appreciate the British position, if in the meantime they develop calmness and breadth of view. As a community they are rising to new heights of influence and prosperity, and they owe much of their progress to the toleration and encouragement of British rule. They can attain great power if they will guide their course aright. Even their new aspirations towards a share in some form of self-government may not prove impossible if they will only recognize that, as the Aga Khan says, they must first pass through "many decades of effort towards self-improvement." The trouble about most Indian advocates of self-government is that they think they are capable of exercising it tomorrow. Moslems will no longer have any excuse for such a delusion if they study and absorb the wise and cautious counsel of their leader.

TWICE IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

SEQUEL TO ELOPEMENT AT BIARRITZ.

In the Divorce Court on July 17, before the President, Sir Samuel Evans, Mr. John Douglas Faskally, now residing at Biaritz, petitioned for a divorce on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with Mr. Louis de Ugarte, says the "Daily Chronicle." The suit was undefended.

The petitioner said that he was married to the respondent, Barbara Cicely, Lady Vivian, the divorced wife of Lord Vivian, in December 1908. There was one child of the marriage. In 1911 petitioner took a flat at Biarritz and made the acquaintance of the co-respondent, who was half-Mexican and half-Spanish.

When the respondent arrived at the flat he introduced De Ugarte to her. Later the petitioner went to Pau, and while there he heard that his wife had left Biarritz, taking the child with her, and subsequently he found her living with the co-respondent near Genoa. There he visited her and asked her to return to him for the sake of the child, but she refused.

Subsequently he received a letter from the co-respondent in which he wrote from Paris:

Do not think that my love for your wife is a mere passing fancy. I adore and worship her. I honestly believe I can make her happy, as I throughly udnerstand her in all her moods, good and bad. Do not think I made love to your wife in your own house. Hope you will take necessary steps to divorce her as soon as possible, as my own wish in life is to marry her.

His lordship granted a decree nisi with costs against both the respondent and correspondent, and gave petitioner the custody of the child.

DIVORCE BY DEATH.

WIFE'S TRAGIC END IN COURT.

A Swiss couple were divorced by death at the Tribunal of Chaux de Fonds, Canton of Neuchatel, on July 11, the case coming to a dramatic end by the wife falling down dead at the feet of the husband and the judge, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Mme. Studer was bringing an action for divorce against her husband, and according to the usual procedure of the Swiss law, the couple were obliged to appear before the judge privately to arrange a "reconciliation" if possible. Many cases of this nature under the advice of a kindly judge have been settled out of court, but if the parties do not agree the case is tried as usual in public.

Mme. Studer was telling her troubles to the judge when she suddenly swooned and fell unconscious. The doctor on arrival pronounced her dead, the cause being a weak heart and excessive emotion.

STATE GOVERNOR SUED.

BREACH OF PROMISE ACTION.

The suit by Miss Mignon Hopkins to recover £6,000 from Governor Sulzer, Chief of the Executive of the State of New York, and usually classed by Democrats with Presidential possibilities, may involve the publication of interesting letters, mainly written by the lady, who says she met Sulzer in 1901, when she thought him the finest and noblest man alive, says a New York correspondent. Since that date Miss Mignon, as she told the newspapers in her first seance with the interviewers, has gown to believe "honour and Sulzer are as far apart as the poles." Sulzer's independent political action secured for him the hostility of many powerful Tammany henchmen, and the Governor himself has issued a statement declaring that he and his wife are not treating the action too seriously, because they know perfectly well it is merely part of a plot by his political enemies to discredit his actions as Governor, and to render his advancement politically impossible.

Miss Hopkins said she was virtually engaged to Sulzer until 1908, when the future Governor married Miss Rodelheim, a trained nurse, of Philadelphia. Then she consulted a lawyer, and it was agreed, she says, that Sulzer should compromise the action by paying £3,000. She says he paid about £800 in instalments, but at the instance of her two sisters, who hold good positions in New York, she had not brought a suit in court or threatened publication of the love-letters until he was elected to the Governorship of the State of New York.

Miss Hopkins gave the reporters four of her letters, written to Sulzer, in which she addressed him as "My dearest William," "Dearest boy," and "Dearest one," and signed herself "Toujours Mignon." In one of these epistles Mignon said, "I admire your courage in arraigning selfish,mercenary tyrants, who make the most of their power to oppress the poor. Miserable slaves of adverse fate. I read with delight, dear, how you were in session late last night on the Cuban question. Your speech was wonderful and eloquent, but still an unbiassed, businesslike statement of a most painful situation, for which, fortunately, there is a remedy. I'd have liked to punch that cowboy from Wyoming. He ought to read from your poems, especially one commencing 'Oh, Polly, dear."

Another extract reads: "Underlying all your worldly lacquer, after all, you are only a big, kind kid, and being such may be you are wondering what the trouble is with your most troublesome constituent."

Miss Mignon is described by the interviewers as a good-loking, middle-aged blonde, with "traces of sorrow about the lips and eyes." Her lawyer was present when she received the reporters. So far no letters from Mr. Sulzer are forthcoming, and those quoted above are extracts from letters returned to her by the Governor when he married.

PASSENGERS TRAIN ENGINE DERAILED.

NO ONE INJURED.

[Associated Press.]
CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The engine of an Up passenger train was derailed at Surjanagar station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway yesterday, delaying the Dacca mail by three hours and 40 minutes. The passenger train was due to run through this station but was providentially detained at the outer signal for seventeen minutes. It was thus proceeding slowly at the facing points where the front wheels took the siding of the goods train and standing on the rear wheels remained on a straight line. Had the speed been greater the consequence would have been very serious. The passengers were transhipped to a relief train brought by the Assistant Traffic Superintendent from Goalundo. The cause of the accident was a faulty point. No one was injured.

A LADY'S THREAT TO SHOOT A POSTMAN.

The Hon. Mrs. Hugh Hare, of Forest House, Bracknell, Berks, was summoned at July 15, at Brentford Police Court for theatening to shoot a local postman says the "Times."

The postman said that he had occasion to assist a woman who was knocked down by the defendant's motor-car. The woman was bleeding profusely and the defendant, who got very excited, said he would have to wipe the blood off as she had to attend a luncheon. He said, "I think this woman's life is of more importance than luncheon," and the defendant said, "You are a beastly vulgar fellow. I've got a revolver and will shoot you like a dog."

Several witnesses, with two constables, spoke to hearing the threat, though no revolver was seen.

The defendant denied absolutely having made such a threat. She asserted that the postman put his head in at the door of the car and called her a cruel, heartless woman, and she retorted, "If I were a man I would shoot you." She called on the police for protection from the man and they pushed him away. She was surprised at the evidence of the police.

The magistrates considered the case proved, and fined the defendant 20s. with a guinea costs. She gave notice of appeal.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

BAI POORBAI *v.* BAI MOORBAI.

The appellant is the plaintiff in the original suit and the respondent is the defendant in the said suit. The appellant plaintiff claims Rs. 3,568, with interest from 26th October, 1908, from the respondent-defendant.

Bai Hirabai, the mother of the plaintiff, deposited moneys from time to time with her brother Dewji Jivat and an account of moneys so deposited was kept in the *Sama-duskat* book given to her. Dewji died in 1902, and Poonjabai, his mother, who was the administratix of his estate, transferred after Hirabai's death, the amount standing to her credit in a new account opened in the name of the plaintiff-appellant. Bai Poorbai, the plaintiff, deposited a sum of Rs. 2,766 with the estate of Dewji Jivat in *Samvat* 1961, (1904), and a deposit account was opened in the plaintiff's name carrying interest at 6 per cent. per mensem. Further sums were deposited from time to time and all this was entered in the *Sama-daskat* book given to the plaintiff. After Poonajabai's death, Moorbai succeeded as administratrix of the estate of her husband, Dewji Jivat. As the plaintiff made a demand from her for the sum of Rs. 3,568 deposited with Dewji's estate and as it was not paid up the plaintiff filed this suit.

"SAMA-DASKAT" BOOK.

The defendant-respondent case was that the suit was barred by limitation and no such sum as alleged by the plaintiff to have been deposited with the estate of Dewji Jivat, was really deposited; no such sum was deposited by any one competent to bind the said estate. No *Sama-daskat* book was given to the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Macleod in his oral judgment delivered on 30th July, 1912, had dismissed the plaintiff's suit on the grounds that Poonjabai had no power to open any account to bind the estate of Dewji and that the new account and claim was barred by limitation.

It was against this judgment and decree of Mr. Justice Macleod that this appeal was preferred by the plaintiff-appellant.

Mr. Gupte and Mr. Khandalawalla appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Jardine and the Hon'ble Mr. Strangman appeared for the respondent.

In the course of his judgment His Lordship the Chief Justice after narrating the facts of the case, said that the plaintiff's claim was based on entries in the *Sama-daskat* book. In 1904, the account of Purbai with Dewji was squared up and a sum of Rs. 3,568 was found due to her. A fresh *Sama-daskat* book was given in which the debtor's name was Dewji and a balance of Rs. 2,593 was due to Poorbai. On the evidence they had no doubt that the plaintiff represented true facts. The question was whether the claim in respect of those debts was barred by limitation under section 59 of the Indian Limitation Act. On the authority of 16, Calcutta this account of Poorbai must be regarded as one falling within article 60 of the Limitation Act of 1908. Dewji was not a debtor. A very large number of merchants carried on banking business. Those transactions fell under article 60. It was not shown there was any demand and there was no demand. The sum therefore amounted to Rs 1,278. The claim would be governed by section 4 of the Succession Certificate Act. The appeal must be allowed, but it must be allowed without costs as the plaintiff had not framed the plaint properly. The decree of the lower Court was set aside and the plaintiff's decree would be passed on the production of letters of administration to the estate of her mother Hirabai.

Solicitors for the appellant:—Messrs. Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsey.

Solicitors for the respondent:—Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

SUIT FOR FORECLOSURE.

APPLICATION NOT TIME-BARRED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

BACHARG NYALCHAND *v.* BABAJI TUKARAM AVATI.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Madgavkar, District Judge of Ahmednagar, who dismissed it with costs.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—In a redemption suit by the respondent, the decree, dated 30th June, 1900, ordered him to pay the appellant Rs. 600, by yearly instalments of Rs. 50 each, beginning from 30th June 1901. The respondent was to be foreclosed in default of payment of two consecutive instalments. The respondent failed to pay the fourth and the fifth instalments. Thereupon the appellant brought this suit for foreclosure. The defence was that the suit was time barred. The court of first instance raised the issue, whether the application was time-barred. It was decided that the application was time-barred.

Against the order of the lower court, an appeal was made to the District Judge's Court at Ahmednagar, who dismissed it, on the ground that it was time-barred. The District Judge in the course of his judgment said:—"The lower court was of opinion that the appellant caused the respondent to make the application, Ex. 19, and who deliberately omitted the dates of the alleged payments so as to prevent the court from holding that Ex. 19 was time-barred under article 173 A. of the second Schedule of Act XV. of 1877 as being made more than ninety days after the alleged payment and the application Ex. 19 was thus illegal and could not bind the respondent. To save the bar of limitation and extend the period Ex. 19 is set up. The Madras case [7 Mad. 306] lends no support to the contention that Ex. 19 was a step in aid of execution; which is clearly untenable. Equally untenable in my opinion is the contention that Ex. 19 extends the period under Section 20 of the Limitation Act. Because under Order XXI. Rule 2 a payment not certified cannot be recognized, it does not follow that the courts will, or indeed can, shift the date of the actual payment to the date of the certification; and if so, section 20 under which the new period of limitation has to be computed from the time the payment was made, and not from the time it was certified, does not assist the appellant or save limitation. I agree with the lower court that the present application is barred by limitation."

DECREE REVERSED.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, reversed the decree of the lower court. The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah in the course of his judgment said that he was clearly of opinion that in the present case the previous application was sufficient to give time. The question depended upon the application of 20th July. It was urged that having regard to the terms of the application, it was within the meaning of section 19 of the Limitation Act. It was also urged on behalf of the appellant that that was an application in aid of execution, and as such was sufficient to save limitation. He took the view taken in 22 Cal., 696. He came to the conclusion that the present application was not time-barred. Appellant should have the cost of the appeal throughout.

Mr. Bhide appeared on behalf of the appellant.

Mr. Shingne appeared for the respondent.

ALLEGED PARTNERSHIP.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEBTS.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

THE FIRM OF SABHAGCHAND VASANJI *v.* DAWOOD ABOO AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Davar.

The plaintiffs are a firm of merchants and commission agents carrying on extensive business in Bombay. The defendants are brothers. The plaintiffs alleged that in August 1907 the three brothers (defendants) were carrying on business as merchants in partnership with each other at Bantwa, Umraoti, Bombay, etc., in different names, and that the business was carried on in the name of the first defendant, Dadoo Aboo, at Bombay. The defendants asked the plaintiffs to act as their commission agents in Bombay, and the plaintiffs did so act for about 3 or 4 months. In the course of their employment by the defendants as commission agents, they (the plaintiffs) honoured their hundis and sent them goods under their instructions and expended moneys on their behalf. At the termination of the business a sum of Rs. 29,353-0-3 was due and owing by the defendants to the plaintiffs, which had remained unpaid. The plaintiffs further alleged that the three brothers Dada Aboo, Dawood Aboo and Karim Aboo were partners in the firm of Dada Aboo and were carrying on business together. In order to defraud their creditors, Dada Aboo became insolvent in January 1908, making out that his brothers had no concern with him. The second and third defendants, Dawood and Karim falsely repudiated partnership with their brother in the firm of Dada Aboo, so that they might thus evade their liability and secure the property of the firm to themselves in fraud of the creditors of the firm. These two defendants admitted, however, that, prior to Samvat 1956, they did business jointly with their brother Dada, but that, after the season of 1956, they separated, when Dada Aboo paid them off, taking over all the assets and liabilities and the properties of the firm himself. Since then each of them had been carrying on separate and independent business on his own account. The plaintiffs submitted that, even if the second and third defendants were not partners with the first defendant at the date of the transactions referred to in the plaint, they held themselves out as partners to the plaintiffs and were, therefore, liable to them.

BROTHERS NOT PARTNERS.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Davar found on the evidence that the second and third defendants were not the partners of the first defendant, neither did they hold themselves out as such. He accordingly dismissed the suit against the second and third defendants with costs and passed a decree against the first defendant for the amount claimed with interest and costs—limited to the costs necessitated by his contentions only.

Against that decision the plaintiffs filed this appeal.

The principal ground of appeal was whether the second and third defendants by their acts and conduct did not hold themselves out as partners in the firm of Dada Aboo.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Desai appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. H. S. Captain appeared for the respondents.

Counsel's arguments were not over when the court rose for the day.

Solicitors for the appellants:—Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co.

Solicitors for the respondents: Messrs. Rustomji and Co.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

HER HUSBAND'S ESTATE.

WIDOW'S SUIT FOR RECEIVER.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

BAI SHANKERBAI *v.* THAKORDAS AND OTHERS.

In this suit the plaintiff prays that the estate of her deceased husband be administered, directions given, inquiries made, accounts taken and a Receiver appointed by the Court.

Mr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Munshi appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jafferbhai and Mr. Gupte appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff in this suit is the widow of one Narandas Hurjivan, a Lohana Hindu merchant who died in May 1910, leaving two widows, Bai Dudhi and the plaintiff, and one daughter.

The first defendant is a clerk by profession and the second defendant is the minor daughter, named Kalavati, of the deceased Narandas.

The plaint states that at the time of his death Narandas left cash, ornaments and a cloth shop, of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,000 as stated in the unproven will and testament of the deceased. The said will is written in Gujarati and dated 23rd May, 1910. It was directed in that will that a sum of Rs. 2,500 should be set apart and laid out at interest. The interest was to be paid to the plaintiff and to any issue that might be born to her, for their maintenance. Bai Dudhi, another widow of the plaintiff's husband, and the daughter Kalavati, the second defendant, were appointed trustees of that sum. Bai Dudhi and Kalavati were also appointed residuary legatees of the remaining property. Ever since the death of the deceased Bai Dudhi and the first defendant, a mehta (clerk) in the shop called themselves trustees of the will and managed the property, although they were not named as executrix and executor thereof. They did not also obtain the probate of the said will. Both of them carried on the business of the cloth shop by investing the cash left by the deceased, and by admitting two persons as partners. They deposited the sum of Rs. 2,265 in the Indian Specie Bank as a fixed deposit for one year in 1911 in the joint names of Bai Dudhi and Kalavati. The receipt became due on 27th May, 1912.

CO-WIDOW'S WILL.

Bai Dudhi died in December, 1911, leaving a will in which she appointed the first defendant Bai Aval and one of the partners in the shop as her executors. By the same will she disposed of the property left by her deceased husband Narandas Hurjivan. Her will also is not proved. After Bai Dudhi's death, the plaintiff returned to Bombay in December, 1911. Nothing was known to her till then about her husband's will. The plaintiff says that she as the surviving widow of Narandas became entitled to all his properties and she claimed the same from the first defendant. The first defendant informed her that she was in possession of the properties as a trustee thereof. In order to take litigation about the validity of the will of her husband, an agreement was arrived at on 17th January, 1912, between the plaintiff and the first defendant. The first defendant agreed to sell the shop. Two trustees were agreed to be appointed of the sale-proceeds of the shop and of the money deposited in the Bank. They were to hold the monies in trust (1) for the payment of interest on Rs. 2,500 to the plaintiff and (2) for the payment of balance to the second defendant.

The first defendant refused to carry out the above agreement on the ground that he as trustee had no right to enter into such an agreement. The agreement was attested by two partners of the shop. She is willing that the same may be carried out.

As the said will of her husband has not been duly proved, she as the surviving widow is entitled to all the properties, including the cloth shop, left by her husband subject (1) to the right of maintenance till her marriage and (2) the marriage expenses of the second defendant, Kalavati. The first defendant has no right to the possession thereof. He has begun to dispose of the goods in the shop to the prejudice of the estate of her husband. She is afraid that the properties would be wasted and the money lost; she therefore prays that a Receiver should be appointed to take charge of the properties and the money lying in the Bank.

READY TO RENDER ACCOUNTS.

In their written statements the first and second defendants say that when the deceased estimated his properties etc. at a valuation of Rs. 6,000, he did not take into account the debts of his shop aggregating to Rs. 2,800. Thus the property left must be worth Rs. 4,000 only. The plaintiff is only entitled to the payment of interest on Rs. 2,500 only for her maintenance during her life-time. Bai Dudhi managed the said properties until her death both as a trustee and residuary legatee. The first defendant took up the management after her death. The cash left by the deceased was mostly used in the funeral ceremonies of the deceased and Rs. 1,000 were invested in the business and Rs. 2,265, proceeds of some ornaments were deposited in the Indian Specie Bank. The ornaments were sold by Bai Dudhi during her life-time. The plaintiff obtained a *rule nisi* for interim injunction on 15th May, 1912. Before the rule came on for hearing an arrangement was arrived at, and pending the disposal of the suit the amount lying in the Bank was invested in Port Trust Bonds of the face value of Rs. 2,000, in the joint names of Mr. Jamietram and Mr. Pakvasa. A sum of Rs. 33 as being the interest on those bonds was given to the plaintiff without prejudice to the defendants' contentions. The arrangement about the selling of the shop could not be carried out because the purchaser refused to take it. Besides it was beyond the first defendant's power to enter into such an agreement.

The landlord of the building in which the shop was situated filed an ejectment suit against them. As no other shop was available, the first defendant and his partners sold the goods and wound up the business. The first defendant has filed his petition for probate of the will of the deceased Narandas, which is still pending. He has always been willing and ready to make due provision for payment of the legacies mentioned in the will. He is also willing to render accounts and hand over the surplus to any person appointed by the Court. The defendants submit that the clause in the will granting maintenance to the plaintiff may be construed by the Court. The estate being small, a reference to the Commissioner would swallow up the whole estate and nothing would remain for the second defendant who is a minor.

His Lordship referred the suit to the Commissioner for taking an account of the first defendant's management of the estate of the deceased.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan.

Solicitors for the defendants: Messrs. Hiralal and Co.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF AGREEMENT.

MORTGAGEE'S POWER OF SALE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

HORMASJI KHURSETJI BABHA *v.* DADAMIYA HAJI AHMAD KHANDWANI.

The plaintiff in this case states that on the 29th June, 1909, a piece of land with an incomplete structure thereon situated at De Lisle Road, was by a mortgage deed, granted and assigned by one Manalal Kubardas to the plaintiff for securing the sum of Rs. 3,000 and interest, subject to redemption on payment of the principal and interest on 29th June, 1910. The amount has not been paid and the period of redemption has expired. In exercise of the power of sale contained in the mortgage deed, the plaintiff by an agreement of November 1911, between him and the defendant contracted to sell to the defendant the said property for Rs. 2,900. Rs. 250 was laid as earnest to money and in part payment of the purchase-money, but it was to be forfeited in default of completion of the sale within a month. The plaintiff twice called upon the defendant to complete the sale, but he has not done so. The plaintiff, therefore, prays that the defendant may be ordered to specifically perform the agreement for sale; that he may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the interest on Rs. 2,650 being the balance of the purchase-money; and that in default of his specifically performing the said agreement, the said premises may be sold and the deficiency made good to the plaintiff.

DEFENDANT'S COUNTER CLAIM.

The defendant in his written statement denies that the said deed contains any provision or period for redemption. He puts the plaintiff to strict proof that Nanalal Kuberdas has not paid the sum of Rs. 3,000 or interest thereon. The defendant contends that no valid power of sale was conferred upon the plaintiff by the mortgage-deed; and that, as agreed, the sanction of the Court was not obtained for the proposed sale. He, therefore, denies that the plaintiff was entitled to specific performance of the agreement for sale and counterclaims the deposit of Rs. 250.

Mr. Taleyarkhan and Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jardine and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the defendant.

On the argument, the defendant's counsel having confined himself to the question whether there was a valid power of sale conferred upon the plaintiff by the mortgage-deed, his Lordship intimated that the words of the deed were clear to the effect that such a power was reserved to the plaintiff. A decree was, therefore, made in favour of the plaintiff ordering specific performance of the agreement of sale and ordering payment of interest on the balance of the purchase-money. Costs to be paid by the defendant.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker.

Solicitors for the defendant Messrs. Little and Co.

DECREE IN TERMS OF AWARD.

STAY OF EXECUTION GRANTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

TULLOOKCHAND HAKOOMCHAND *v.* RAMCOOVER HARMANBUX

This was an application on behalf of the plaintiff for a decree in terms of the award made by Mr. Mody, advocate, an application to set aside which was recently rejected by the Court.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Davar appeared for the second defendant

Mr. Davar said that they had filed an appeal against his Lordship's order refusing to set aside the award of Mr. Mody. Under the circumstances an application to set aside the award was still pending.

His Lordship: The proper course would be to grant a decree and stay its execution.

Mr. Wadia said that he had no objection to stay of execution being granted on the second defendant undertaking not to remove the shares which were the subject-matter of the appeal.

His Lordship passed a decree in terms of the award. It was agreed that the defendant was not to deal with the shares, till the decision of the appeal.

Costs of this application were to be paid by the second defendant.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Homji.

Attorneys for the second defendant: Messrs. Motichand and Devidas.

SHORT CAUSES.

ARREARS OF RENT DECREED.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

GRESHAM LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY *v.* CURSETJI BYRAMJI GANDHI.

Mr. Weldon appeared for the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs let out a certain portion of their premises to the defendant and Rs. 1,350 were now due to the plaintiffs by way of arrears of rent. The defendant was doing agency business and had some interest in the Continental Commercial Agency who owed the defendant from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000. The plaintiffs prayed for a decree for Rs. 1,350 and also for an injunction restraining the first defendant from recovering the monies due to him from the Continental Agency.

His Lordship granted the plaintiffs the decree in prayers (a) and (b) of the plaint with costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe.

A MORTGAGE DECREE.

LADOO NARAYAN *v.* IDA HAJI ABDUL SATAR.

Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff. This was a suit for a declaration that the plaintiff was entitled as first mortgagee to the right, title, and interest of the first defendant in his father's estate and that the plaintiff's mortgage was prior to that of the second defendant. The plaintiff prayed also for a mortgage decree.

The first defendant was by his father's will given only Rs. 10,000 on the ground that he was only an illegitimate son and was not according to Mahomedan Law entitled to a share. The first defendant after his father's death filed a suit against his mother and other persons to have it declared that he was the legitimate son of his father. The first defendant had asked and interest in his father's estate the purposes of that suit and the plaintiff had lent Rs. 3,000 to the first defendant on the mortgage of his right, title and interest in his father's estate. The first defendant had subsequently mortgaged his right, title and interest in his father's estate to the second mortgage who claimed a priority for his mortgage over that of the plaintiff.

His Lordship passed the usual mortgage decree for the plaintiff.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Kanga and Sayani.

SUIT FOR "PALLA" MONIES.

KASTURBAI V. HIRABAI AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff, a minor, sued by her next friend, who was her husband, for a sum of Rs. 3,361-0-0. The third defendants were a firm, with whom the money had been deposited by the plaintiff's father, the monies being the plaintiff's "palla" monies.

Mr. Rangnekar appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Velinker, holding Mr. Wadia's brief appeared for the second and third defendants.

Mr. Rangnekar said that they had repeatedly written to the defendants for the monies. They had offered to indemnify the defendants or take an order from the Court that the monies should be handed over to the plaintiff, but the defendants had sent no reply.

Mr. Velinker said that the firm admitted the deposit. Their only anxiety was to secure the monies for the minor who was a weak-minded woman and the husband of the woman, the next friend, was a spendthrift.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff with costs. The monies were ordered to be deposited with the Accountant-General.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Bhimji and Company.

Attorneys for the second and third defendants: Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6TH.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

HEARING OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 104.

230-11—Wadia G. & Co. Bandealli Hirji Khoja v. Jafer Shermahomed and Official Assignee. Payne & Co., Part heard.

2-13—Mahomed Sidik Akter v. Rashid Rahim. Vachha & Co.

FOR APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SEC. 38.

143-13—Jehangirji Framji Bhumgara v. Kalyandas & Bros. Crs. No. 1. Purnanand & Co.

230-11—Wadia G. & Co. Bandeali Hirji Khoja & Peermahomed Hirji Khoja v. Jafer Shermahomed, a Cr. No. 36. Payne & Co.

300-13—Payne & Co. Dharma Dhaktoba Shaik Bhangi, Ameen Dharma Shaik Bangi, Abdul Karim Dharma Shaik Bhangi & Dawood Dharma Shaik Bhangi v. Mangesh Sabaram a Cr. No. 4. Bicknell M. R. & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF PIECEGOODS.

SMART SENTENCE ON AN OLD OFFENDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shirazee charged Virji Gella, a Hindu, with the theft of a bale of piece-goods valued at Rs. 800.

The evidence showed that on Monday afternoon the complainant Amulak Gangaram sent three bales to be pressed to a press company. A little later one of these bales was taken delivery of by the accused, who arranged with a casteman to take it as far as Chinch Bunder. Meanwhile the complainant received information about the bale and he followed the cart. At Chinch Bunder, the accused came out from behind a dust bin and was about to take delivery of the bale from the cartman when he was arrested at the instance of the complainant.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment as he had three previous convictions against him.

A BAD BEGINNING.

EUROPEAN LAD SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Smith charged Robert Blodwell, a European lad aged about 17 with theft of Rs. 155 in cash belonging to Mr. Roman, agent of Willison's Circus and some table linen from the shop of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Company, under circumstances already reported.

His Worship, yesterday, sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 101 on the first charge and a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 on the second charge.

PICKPOCKET CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Kekabad Mody of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged a Mahomedan Suleman Ismail with stealing a rupee from the pocket of one Billankhan, a railway passenger. The latter was buying a ticket at Grant Road Station when he felt some one put a hand into his pocket. On looking round he saw the accused running away. He raised an alarm and the accused was arrested trying to conceal a rupee in one of his inner pockets. The complainant, on counting his money, was short of one rupee. The accused, having one previous conviction, was sentenced by the Magistrate to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST SERVANTS.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Surajali Tagroo and Ramrattan were charged with stealing cash and ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,476 belonging to one Jankibai. The complainant it appears keeps a pan shop and the two accused were employed by her. Jankibai used to keep her cash and jewellery in a safe, and of this the accused were aware. On the 7th ultimo, the accused both suddenly left her service and dissappeared, and, on opening her safe the same day, Jankibai missed the property. She reported the matter to the Police in consequence of which the accused were arrested. A sum of Rs. 278 was recovered from them.

Both pleaded guilty to having absconded with the money and property and they were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

REPORTED THEFT OF A PARCEL.

Gopaldas Kuverji, a cloth merchant and commission agent, reports that a parcel containing gold and silver of the value of Rs. 900, which was put in a place close to the public footpath and was accessible to the passers by, was missed from his shop on Monday. He further reports that he has a number of servants in the shop.

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THE £130,000 PEARL THEFT.

HUE & CRY ACROSS EUROPE.

STRANGE PARIS SUGAR CLUE.

The police search for the £130,000 pearl necklace which disappeared in transit between Paris and London, has now extended to every corner of Europe, but so far without success.

Mr. Mayer, the owner of the necklace, who declares it to be the most precious of its kind in the world, is hopeful that the pearls may yet be restored to him. Reinsurance rates on July 17th advanced to 60 guineas per cent.

While the "sugar clue" is being actively discussed, a curious story comes from Paris, where a cafe waiter tells of a mysterious stranger who pocketed the sugar served with his coffee on the day when the necklace left Paris.

MR. MAYER HOPEFUL.

"THE PEARLS WILL COME BACK TO ME."

Mr. Max Mayer, the owner of the necklace, spoke in these confident terms when a "Daily Chronicle" representative discussed with him on July 17, the latest news of the great robbery.

"I don't say," he added quickly, "that the necklace will come back, but I am sure to get some of the pearls, though perhaps not for five years.

"There was a case in which pearls were offered to me for sale, and I remarked to the gentleman who brought them, 'I know the pearls very well; I sold them. He looked very much astonished. I was able to tell him that it was 22 years ago, and reference to my books confirmed this. And so I am sure that at some time the pearls will come back to me singly, or in twos or threes, in the way of trade.

"But it took me five years or more to collect them and there were some pearls among them that could not be matched for beauty. I should know most of them anywhere. The thieves will get a mere nothing, even if they are able to dispose of them. They would probably have sold them for £5,000 the day they got them, if they could have found a buyer. Thieves get very little for such goods.

"MOST PRECIOUS IN THE WORLD."

"The necklace was beyond doubt among the most precious of its kind in the world. I had never seen anything like it. About a month ago I received an inquiry from Paris regarding a pearl collar, and it was sent over to be shown to a possible purchaser. As I proposed going on a holiday shortly I asked for it to be returned to me so that I could lodge it at my bank.

"The pearls have been described as 'pink pearls.' They were really what would be called a 'rosy warm' tint; more beautiful than a woman's skin, as you can see."

Mr. Mayer produced a magnificent rope of white pearls, a handful of bright rosepink pearls, and a few of the glorious "rosy warm" variety of which the necklace was composed. Even to the eye of the non-expert it was clear that there could be no comparison between the "rosy warm" and the others for beauty.

Discussing the arrival of the rifled package at his London office, Mr. Mayer explained that the seals had been destroyed, and the parcel was so badly mauled or so clumsily repacked that his assistant remarked that it was "a funny way to pack things of great value."

"A NEW IDEA."

In places the paper had been broken, and, while the seals on the parcel were an imitation of those usually affixed by his people, they were not the originals, and were more in number than when the parcel was posted.

"I do not know how the matter was carried out," continued Mr. Mayer, "but it was quite clear the parcel had been opened and resealed. For a wonder, my clerk, instead of just breaking open the seals and ripping of the paper, made a couple of cuts, and the seals were left unbroken. When we came to examine them they were not our seals at all."

Mr. Salamons, who was present at the interview—shortly afterwards returning to Paris—told the some representative that he took no particular care in the dispatch of the necklace, as he was so much in the habit of sending precious stones by post. No question of insurance arose at the post office, and all he did was to register the packet in the ordinary way. He saw no one who appeared particularly observant of what he was doing, and as the post office is close to his home and office there was no risk in taking it through the street.

Mr. Mayer states that he has a new idea in connection with the robbery, which he will lay before the police.

CONTINENTAL HUE AND CRY FOR THE THIEVES.

Much anxious consultation took place on July 17 between those concerned in the search for the missing necklace, and the police of many capitals were active.

A reward of £10,000 is offered for information which will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves, and the recovery of the necklace.

The following description of the necklace was issued:—

The stolen property consists of a fine Oriental pearl necklace of 61 graduated pearls weighing 1,259 grains, the centre pearl weighing 47 1-16th grains, the two terminal pearls 11 1-16th and 10 7-8th grains, with diamond snap clasp.

There were also in the same box two drop pearls weighing 94¼ grains and one round pearl weighing 27 grains.

The theft is believed to have been committed between the hours of 4 p.m. on Tuesday, July 15, and 8.30 a.m. on July 16, in transit by post between Rue de Provence, Paris and Hatton Garden, London.

Information should be furnished either to Messrs. Price and Gibbs or to Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, Solicitors, of Ely-place, Holborn, W.C.

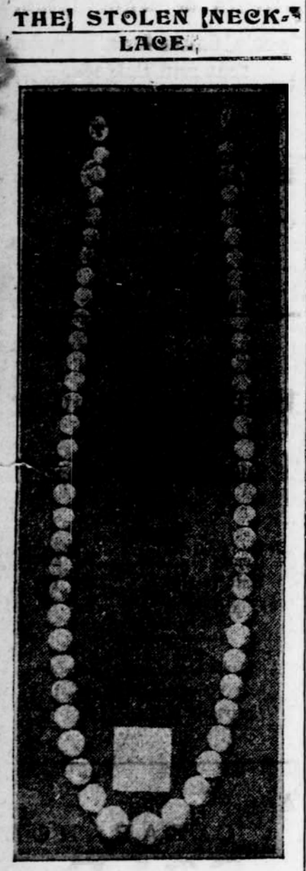
After a midnight conference with Mr. Max Mayer, who owned the necklace, Mr. H. Salamons, his Paris representative, who sent the registered parcel, and Mr. Price, representing Messrs. Price and Gibbs, the assessors for the insurance underwriters, the Scotland Yard officials communicated with the Paris police, and a hot hunt was commenced that will lead into nearly every Continental city.

Chief Inspector Ward and Detective-Sergeant Cornish, of Scotland Yard, were making inquiries amongst the principal dealers in precious stones in the City, to whom a full description of the missing pearls was given.

When the package reached London three of the seals at one end had been disturbed. It was obvious that at this end the blue "linen-paper" in which the box was wrapped had been unfastened and the top wrenched open, so that the pearls could be replaced by sugar. Then the package was resealed.

Both the box and paper in which the pearls were wrapped have been sent to Paris for examination by the police there for the purpose of aiding them in their inquiries.

THE STOLEN NECKLACE.



Bombay Chronicle Press.

We reproduce a photograph of the missing pearl necklace worth £130,000, which was stolen in transit from Paris to London. The white square is introduced to show the size of the pearls in comparisor with a penny postage stamp.

This illustration is taken from the "Daily Telegraph."

IS IT A CLUE?

STRANGE PARIS STORY OF SUGAR COLLECTOR.

The mystery of the pearl necklace is engaging all the typical energy and ingenuity of the Paris detective, but so far without any definite result says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," in a message dated July 17.

The fact that when the packet reached London the place of the pearls had been taken by 11 lumps of sugar such as could be picked up at any cafe in Paris has seized the popular imagination. In this connection a curious incident has come to light, though one must not attach too great importance to it.

At a cafe in the Boulevard Haussman, at no great distance from the post-office where M. Salamons dispatched the packet, a waiter recalls a curious customer who called on Tuesday afternoon about 2-30 and ordered coffee. With this the waiter brought three lumps of sugar, which the coffee drinker quietly pocketed.

Within a few minutes he ordered a second cup. Again the waiter saw him appropriate the sugar.

The waiter has given the police a description of the man. He was middle aged, and wore a dark sack-suit and brown soft hat. When he left he was carrying under his arm a large black case for the holding of papers, such as lawyers and business men carry in Paris every day.

The detectives are now engaged upon the seemingly impossible task of ferreting out the man with the black case who has such a propensity for carrying off sugar. At the moment it is impossible to say whether he will ever be found, or whether, indeed, there is the remotest connection between his actions and the substitution of pieces of French sugar for the necklace.

MAIL-BAG NOT TAMPERED

The postal authorities have been conducting an inquiry of their own, and they say they are convinced that the theft could not have been accomplished in the post office in the Rue de Provence, where the necklace was handed in by M. Salamons. The substitution might have been effected on the train for Calais, but it would mean opening or tampering with the sealed mail-bag containing the registered post, and nothing of this kind has been reported to either the English or French postal authorities.

From this particular office there was not a very heavy registered mail on Tuesday. It was the day following the national fete, and there was a certain slump in postal business, for many merchants were still absent from business. M. Salamon's packet was placed in the registered sack, which was sealed and sent to the General Post Office in the Rue du Louvre. Then it was forwarded to the Gare du Nord for transmission to London. The chief clerk of the Rue de Provence post office says that M. Salamons arrived with the packet not very long before the closing of the registered mail, and the necklace could not have been longer than half an hour in the office.

"In this small office," he added "it would have been impossible for any thief, however quick or experienced, to tamper with the packet, or to effect the substitution of a second one. The place was full of people, and the employees were always moving about. No one could possibly reach the registered bag without passing inside the counter by the employees, or scaling the protecting grille, and neither of these things happend."

The registered packet containing the necklace was dispatched by the night train to Calais. It reached there at 1-olock on Wednesday morning, and the van with the mail-bags was hoisted direct on to the steamer and sent to Dover, reaching London at 6 on Wednesday morning.

TWO AIRMEN KILLED.

FATHER AND SON BURNED TO DEATH.

The charred bodies of two aviators were found under their aeroplane at Guyancourt, near Versailles, on July 14.

The victims were afterwards identified as men named Percin, being father and son. They were making a trial flight in a new monoplane. and when the machine was at a height of 130 feet it suddenly overturned and fell to the ground, both men being instantly killed.

A fire broke out in the wreckage of the aeroplane owing to the escape of spirit from the petrol tank. The bodies of the two aviators were badly charred.

BARODA AND ITS PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

INTERESTING PAPER BY EX-DIRECTOR.

In the course of an interesting paper on the above subject appearing in the "Library Miscellany" of Baroda Mr. Borden, the American Director of State Libraries who has just retired from Baroda service, writes:— If one were to gather together all the other people of the world who acknowledge England's sway he would find in this vast aggregation no greater variety of human type than is presented by the inhabitants of this geographical expression known as India. Like Europe, she is not a country, but a land of many countries. Like Europe, too, she is governed, not in one way, but after many models, each one more or less suited to the temper of the people concerned. These models may be assembled under two general heads; the British District and the Native State. It is with one of the latter class that we are now to deal—Baroda.

Some of these states and districts are progressive in intention, though, after the manner of the tropics, the intentions are not working very hard at present. Some of them are also progressive in fact. Baroda may be said to lead the latter class. She is not a subject nation, but "a friend and ally" of England and bound to her by treaties. She is much closer to independence than many of the other native states, and her relations with the sovereign power are not much unlike those which exist between the government of the United States and the separate states of the Union. In size she about equals the state of Massachusetts; in population she falls behind a third; how much she falls behind in culture and civilization is a subject we never mention.

AN EASTERN STATE.

But she is of the East; not of the West. The East is the mother of languages, and her daughters have spread over the earth. The East is the mother of religions, and though Christianity never has been nor never can be the daughter nearest the mother's heart, she has borne other daughters who have soothed the sorrows and guided the aspirations of men. She may yet bear sons. If that time ever comes it may behoove the sons of the West to look well to their laurels. For the East is capable and she is adaptable. She is the old, old mother of the human race, and though her teeming millions are as yet uneducated, they are intelligent. Their minds are quick and facile, but are still more given to philosophic contemplation than to the practical affairs of life. Believing, as they do, that this world is all illusion, they are more interested in discovering the reasons for that illusion than with the illusive appearances.

And Baroda is India in her most capable mood. Though the Himalayas be far away, she has caught the gleam of them. Though the roads hither be long and dust-covered, though they be still untrodden save by lingering feet, her feet are eager and they hunger for heights yet unpressed.

In the old days the Marathas conquered the people of Western India, those of Gujerat with the others. The old days are gone, never, let us hope, to return. In these new days, under the Pax Britannica, their conquering spirits turn to the adverse conditions of Eastern life, the poverty and the squalor of it, the indolence and ignorance of it. For they are natural leaders, these Marathas, and they have impressed their vigor upon the quieter Gujeratis whom they govern. Since the accession of the present Maharaja Baroda has kept well in the van of this social battle, though Indore would fain touch shoulders with the older prince, and Mysore's arm is not far distant. A prince of India. It was an auspicious day for Baroda, some forty years ago, when this Maratha boy was selected to succeed his deposed kinsman. Though his opportunities are great, he lives up to them. Though his horizon is large, he fills it.

Though much farther advanced than India, taken as a whole, Baroda is still uneducated. Her largest town contains only twently-four per cent. of literates. Her forty other towns can produce only fifteen per cent. Her four hundred large villages might bring forward ten per cent. which is the literacy of the whole state. Down below these in the scale there are over twenty-six hundred small villages, agricultural villages mostly. vols. in Baroda city. This is to be, mainly, a reference library, but all of its books will be at the call of every library in the state.

2nd. Three reference libraries, of 20,000 vols. each, in the other country towns of the state, all of whose books are to circulate throughout the country (or Prant, as it is called here).

3rd. Libraries, of about 5,000 vols. each, in every one of the thirty-eight other towns, and these books to be at the call of any of the surrounding village libraries

4th. Libraries of 500 vols. in each of the four hundred and twenty-six large villages of the state.

5th. Ultimately, standard libraries of 200 vols. in every small village whenever they reach the necessary point of literacy. Added to this there is to be a system of travelling libraries, all different, that shall go regularly from one village to another.

6th. A complete system of control is to run from the Central Library Department at Baroda down to the smallest village, though each library has its own self-government, and every library in the chain is to be absolutely free to every citizen.

By means of this system every citizen of the state will have quick access to the ordinary books he may want, and ultimate access, through his village, town, and country, to every state-owned book. Through the same system the whole movement can be pushed and guided by the central authority in Baroda city.

MISSIONARY WORK.

But a very important part of this whole movement must now be considered. By devoting a greater part of its income to this one object, the government of Baroda might have established this whole scheme at once; but the other interests of government would have been sacrificed to little purpose. People do not properly value what is given to them with no effort on their part, and these libraries were to be for the use of the people, not for monuments to the Maharaja. In order to have them used the citizens must first be brought to want them, and to want them badly enough to be willing to contribute a good part of the expense out of their own pockets. This meant missionary work in every town of the state and in many of the villages. It was done, however, and so well done that government is now rather troubled to keep up its end of the bargain. A code of rules was passed under which government offered to bear two thirds of the cost of libraries or reading rooms whenever the citizens of any town or village should first come forward with one third of the cost of the institution they were entitled to have. This offer included the cost of establishment, the annual maintenance, and the library building.

This system has now been in operation for nearly two years. By means of it four hundred and fifty-one free public libraries and reading rooms have already been established, and new institutions of the kind are coming into existence at the rate of five every month. In addition to this, one hundred and forty free travelling libraries have been started on their rounds among the smaller libraries and the reading rooms of the state.

These libraries are not large, but neither is the income of the state. They are as large as either the income or the literacy of the state will at present warrant. Their gradual growth is provided for by these same "Rules," which command every state-assisted library to expend at least one quarter of its annual income for the purchase of new books.

I have been asked, by many people, how the library conditions in Baroda compare with those in the rest of India. This is not an easy question to answer, but I can give a general idea of the situation in the following way. In the larger towns of Baroda State, towns such as Baroda, Pattan, Navsari, Sidhpur, Petlad, and Mehsana, there are at present some fifteen or twenty privately owned subscription libraries over which government has no control and which are not included in the foregoing enumeration. Some of these libraries have three or four thousand books, others are much smaller. If there were no other libraries in the state but these, Baroda would still be on a par with the rest of India, population considered.

A RETROSPECT.

And now as to the practical carrying out of the plan that has just been outlined. A period of ten years has been allowed for its fulfilment, and the following is the result of the first two years.

A reference and circulating library of about 40,000 vols. has been established in Baroda City and 25,000 more books are waiting to be added to it as soon as room can be made for them. This library contains over two thousand Sanskrit manuscripts and many rare books in the vernaculars. It is at present housed in one of the old palaces, but plans for an adequate new building have been prepared by the state architect, in consultation with myself, which have been approved, and work will be started at once.

Two of the three county libraries have been established, of 3,100 and 3,600 vols. respectively, and the third one has been arranged for.

Thirty-six of the thirty-eight town libraries have been established. These are small as yet. They run from 4,000 down to 300 vols., but it should be borne constantly in mind that the entire literacy of these towns is only abount fifteen per cent. and that the plan is being developed in proportion to the literacy of the districts. One or two of these town libraries circulated some 7,000 books last year, and quite a few of them have circulated more books during the first half of the present year than during the whole of the former one.

Let us take one more step down the scale of literacy. Of the 426 large village of the state, 216 have established libraries of an average size of 200 vols.

Now let us take the next step down the scale, and a long step, too. There are 2,628 small villages in the state of less than 1,000 souls; at least we will assume that they have souls, though their own opinions differ as to that. Some of them have but a handful of men who can read, and others even less. And yet 86 of them already have libraries and 110 others have reading rooms.

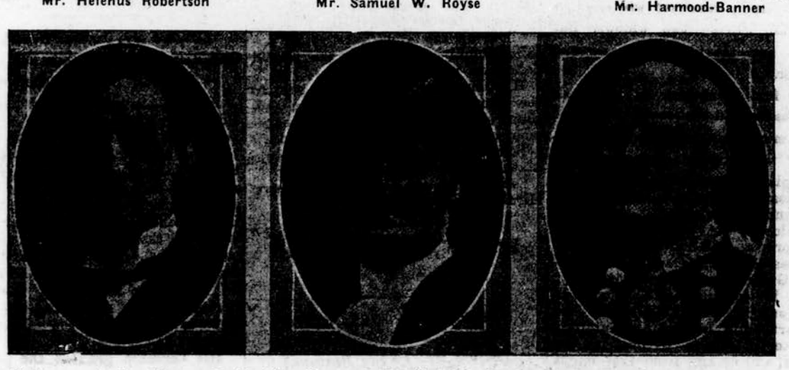
These libraries are not only being established, simply they are being used. Over 150,000 books were issued from them during the past year, and this circulation is but the first fruit of the movement. Realize, please, that there are but 200,000 people in the whole state who can read even their own names, and in the varancular at that, not, of course, in English.

These are the things we have done. With the doing of them, and with the outlining of the plan for the future development of the library scheme, my personal work in Baroda comes to its predetermined end.

My lines have been cast in pleasant places. I have been royally treated here, and loyally supported. I leave behind me a staff of workers I have trained myself, and who are entirely competent of carry on the movement.

What they intend to do, as published in the plan, is large. What they hope to do, not published, is larger still. But the future yet lies upon the knees of the gods. It may be dreamed of, but until those dreams crystalize into deeds it were as well not to speak of them.

Mr. Helenus Robertson — Mr. Samuel W. Royse — Mr. Harmood-Banner



Chairman of the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board, who was knighted by the King at Liverpool.

The Mayor of Manchester, who was knighted by the King during the Lancashire royal visit.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool, who received a knighthood from the King in St. George's Hall.

The Rt. Hon. Redmond Barry, K.C. — The late Count Hayashi — The Ven. W. F. J. Kaye

Bombay Chronicle Press.

The late Lord Chancellor or Ireland, whose death has taken place.

Ambassador to the Court of St. James from 1900-6.

Archdeacon of Lincoln, who has died in his ninety-first year.

With acknowledgement to "The Sphere."

PAUPERISM IN LONDON.

A LARGE DECREASE.

The statement of the number of persons in receipt of ordinary Poor Law relief in London on Saturday, July 5, shows that on that date there were 98,268 paupers, of whom 69 686 were in the workhouses, 28,612 were on the outdoor lists, including 592 children boarded out beyond the unions, and 11,021 other children under 16 years of age. The total was lower by 6,143 than that for the corresponding day of July, 1912, and represented a rate of 21-8 per 1,000 of the population, as against 23.1. There was a decrease of 3,506 in the workhouse population and of 2,637 in the number of outdoor paupers. All the unions registered reductions except the following, where increases were recorded:—Hammersmith (101), Hampstead (43), St. Giles (2), Shoreditch (31), and Mile-end (55). The largest decreases took place in Poplar, where the figures were lower by 2,316, and in Islington, where there was a reduction of 615.

On the night of Friday, July 4, 239 casual paupers were relieved, as against 459 on the corresponding night of July 1912; 737 in 1911, and 834 in 1910. The paupers, besides casuals, not included in the above figures were:—Cases of medical relief only (on July 5), 2,887; and pauper lunatics, (on January 1), 19,897. These figures bring the total of London pauperism up to about 121,321.

WORK AT NIGHT.

"SLEEPY SIXTEENTH."

Although London is now so well equipped with hotels, there is one class of people better catered for by hotel managers in America than in London. The McAlpin Hotel, New York, has a floor arranged for the use of those who work at night and sleep during the day. The "Sleepy Sixteenth," as the floor is nicknamed, is run on an inverted time table, with a separate staff, and its own restaurant, lift, and telephone service. No one sleeping on this floor is called, except under special orders, until late in the day. Breakfast is served in the afternoon, and the other meals are put back in the same way. All the routine work of cleaning and bed-making is done after nightfall.

Yesterday I came across a rather tired man who was just off to Ramsgate for a rest, says a writer in the "Daily Chronicle." He is employed in a newspaper office. He complains that he cannot sleep in the day. For he gets to bed at 5 o'clock in the morning, and at 8 o'clock the noise of the day begins, and the three hours make the total of his calm sleep. The world is not organised yet for the man who has to take his sleep in the daytime, with the statutory "six hours for a man."

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

A BURGLER'S ADVICE.

The suggestion that London premises shall be guarded against burglars by a supply of small terriers recalls Sir Walter Scott's "Jeddart fee." A grateful burglar, whom he had unsuccessfully defended, invited him to the condemned cell, and said: "I am very sorry, sir, that I have no fee to offer you—so let me beg your acceptance of two bits of advice. I am done with practice, you see, and here is my legacy. Never keep a large watchdog out of doors—we can always silence them cheaply—but tie a little, tight, yelping terrier within; and, secondly, put no trust in nice, clever, gimcrack locks. The only thing that bothers us is a huge old heavy one, no matter how simple the construction—and the ruder and rustier the key, so much the better for the housekeeper." "Daily Chronicle."

WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

This week I had intended to talk about Chafing Dish and Casserole Cookery but a correspondent has asked me if I will first discoures on Paper Bag Cooking as she has been reading or hearing about it and is very keen to get expert information regarding it. First of all, I will frankly say that it is not as useful or suitable out here for the average household, as it would be at Home where the cooking is only one of a great many duties that the cook or cook-general has to do. Here where one has to keep a man to do that and that only, there is not the same need for it, as I find my plan of braising and steaming does quite as well, so why go to the extra expense of the bags and the dik of getting your cook to use them in the proper way? As soon as ever the first fanfare of trumpets took place over the discovery, I at once sent Home for the proper bags and any book available on the subject, and gave the new method a very exhaustice trial. I must say that it fulnis the greater part of all that is claimed for it, and if ever I have the little cottage we "build in the air" in various parts of the globe, to which we hope to retire, I should certainly adopt the method to a considerable degree. But here I find, that on the whole, for the conditions of life obtaining, the plans I have already adopted are the better suited. But, I shall be quite pleased to put such experience as I have had at the disposal of anyone who may wish to try for themselves.

PAPER BAG COOKING.

I had my bags out from Home, but I believe both Thacker's and the Army and Navy Stores stock them, though there is always the possibility that they may be out of stock for a time. The bags themselves are not very costly, and pre-supposing you were caravanning or something of the sort, it is a great thing to be spared the washing up of a greasy baking dish or sucepan; that *is* a great advantage, when there is no one but yourself to do that. But I found it rather an expense to supply the ghee or oil needed for greasing the bags; and it must not be spared, for therein lies, in a great measure, the success of the method. Of course you save on the very small amount of shrinkage in the meat cooked in this way, so most likely one balances the other, and at Home, where you could have nice clarified fat from the daily cooking it would not be such an item. Then, I found out here that the little stoves supplied in all the flats, have no proper provision for any sort of ventilation, and the food always tasted a little of the paper, though I tried having a shallow tin of water in the oven during the cooking. Another difficulty was getting the cook to regulate the heat of the oven, but that is one that is common to all sorts of cooking out here, they just shove the thing to be cooked into the oven and leave it there, almost always with much too fierce a temperature. Then it seemed to me, that the cook has already so prcious little to do, why should I go to extra expense and bother to give him even less, so when my stock of bags was nearly exhausted I decided to stick to braising and steaming.

THINGS TO BE NOTED.

I will now give some of the dishes I tried myself, nearly all were a success, and when they were not it was the fault of the cook. If one were in a little flat at Home or leading the "simple life"' in the country, it seems to me it is the best possible method, for the food practically cooks itself; there is little smell, no waste, and little dirt to clean up. There are a few broad rules to be remembered that it may be well to emphasise. (1) Select a bag that fits the food to be cooked, for out here you will need smaller bags than at Home, it is all the larger sizes that I still have by me. (2) Well grease the inside of the bag before putting in the food.. (3) When ready for putting into the bag, place that flat on the table, lift the uppermost edge of it and hold it while you place the food in with the other hand. (4) Fold the two edges together and fold them over two or three times,fasten with the fasteners provided with the bags; they must be hermetically sealed. The bag should be stood on a grating or grid in the oven, never on the solid slide or on a dish. As to heat, place a piece of white paper in the oven and if it turns yellow in a minute or two it is all right for the first eight or ten minutes when the heat should be reduced a little, if the paper quickly turns yellow and then brown the oven is too hot As to the time required the small joints out here take about the usual ¼ hour to the pound, but on the whole, less time than with ordinary roasting. But one can pinch the meat through the bag and get a fair idea if it is ready and in this, like everything else, experience soon teaches. Small birds need only 10 minutes. Vegetables profit most, I think, by this cookery, for the cooking of vegetables in the ordinary English household deprives them of most of that which is nicest to the palate and of value to the health. We will start with fish.

POMFLET A LA MEUNIERE.

Fillet the fish neatly and dredge it well with flour Prepare a mixture of an onion finely minced, a teaspoonful of anchovy paste, a little lime juice, chopped parsley, salt pepper etc. Well grease the bag, put in the mixture then the fish and pour over that a tablespoonful of oiled butter. Seal up and cook for ten minutes or so. Were the fish cooked whole, one weighing 2lbs. would take about half an hour.

FISH CROQUETTES.

Mix a large cupful of any fish with a wine-glass of good white sauce, a little onion juice, tobasco sauce, and chopped parsley. Form into croquettes, roll them in egg and breadcrumb, place in a well buttered bag and cook for 20 minutes in a very hot oven. Now for an Entree or two.

FILLET OF BEEF.

Take a nice fillet and lard it with strips of bacon, season with salt and pepper butter the bag well and first place in it any garnishing preferred, such as tomatoes or onions or other vegetables cut in slices; place round the fillet, add two tablespoonfuls of any kind of sauce, seal up the bag, stand on the grid in a very hot oven for 15 to 20 minutes.

IRISH STEW.

Cut up two lbs of meat in the ordinary way, leaving little fat, add salt, pepper 6 large onions sliced, 6 potatoes sliced, with herbs to taste and half a tumblerful of cold water. Allow about 40 minutes for this. Joints are cooked quite p'ainly without water or gravy, but if the final gravy is desired thick, well dredge the joint with flour. Vegetables.

NEW POTATOES.

Peel and halve the potatoes, place in an ungreased bag with salt, a leaf or two of mint and three tablespoonfuls of cold water, seal, and cook for half an hour.

OLD POTATOES.

Well wash the potatoes, do not peel, but make a few incisions in the skins, place in the ungreased bag with half a wineglassful of water; seal and cook for 40 to 50 minutes, remove the skins before serving.

TOMATOES.

Peel the tomatoes after having first dipped them for a minute in boiling water—butter the bag, put in the tomatoes with salt, pepper, a pinch of sugar and a lump of butter, seal and cook for 15 minutes.

SWEETS.

POMMES A LA DUCHESSE.

Wash and dry some even sized apples, carefully remove the core and place in each a tiny morsel of cinamon and a little rum. Place them in a greased bag and bake till quite soft. When quite done, remove the cinamon and fill them with some strawberry or apricot jam. Cover the whole with whipped cream, garnish with chopped pistachio nuts, and set on ice till needed.

PUDDING A LA MAVENCE.

Rub a heaped breakfastcupful of bread crumbs through a sieve, and a tumblerful of any wine and water, the grated rind of a lime, three heaped tablespoonfuls of castor sugar, and a tablespoonful of butter made liquid, mix well, pour into a buttered souffle dish, add the well beaten yolks of two eggs and the strained juice of the lime. Turn the white into a stiff meringue, pile on top, place in a bag in a moderate oven till the meringue is firmly st, probably about ½ of an hour. These are enough to show the infinite possibilities of this mode of cooking, and I certainly intend to adopt it in the time when we shall have left this "land of regrets," some of which will be for the cooking and the service, so deft and silent, of our Aryan brother! If any further information is required I shall be most happy to give it, it should be mentioned that it does up meat most excellenly well.

CHAFING DISH COOKERY.

It seems to me with paper bag cookery and chafing dish dainties, one should be able to do very well for one's household at the cost of comparatively little trouble in those days in the future of which I have spoken. The impedimenta required is not large. First of all a tray on which should stand the chafing dish, which should consist of four parts the framework on which the lamp is set, the lamp, the hotwaterpan with side handles which rest on the framework, and the blazer in which the food is cooked, a polished wooden or bone spoon and a longhandled fork, a fry pan, a little spirit ewer and an egg poacher, make up the rest of the equipment, not forgetting a small thre or four leaved screen to put round the dish when the lamp is alight, especially in this country where all the doors and windows stand open. This is best made of asbestos as then there is no risk of its catching fire, and anywhere it is of great service as it keeps the heat of the lamp properly concentrated. Before starting your cookery you should see that all you will want is ready at hand either on the table itself, or on a small one set close by. The ingredients should be accurately measured and placed separately in pieces of paper on a large plate or on little ones, the cheese ready grated, the cream ready whipped, the parsley minced, and so on. You can use the blazer of the chafing dish with out the hot water pan like an ordinary frypan or saute pan, but it is wise to have a separate one too if you are cooking several dishes. Scalding milk, or sauces with milk etc., would all be done over the hotwater; but cutlets, or fillets, or small birds would all be done straight on, the fire in whatever utensil you may choose to use. Fireproof china saute pans and dishes are most useful for chafing dish cookery, and the food is served in them. Naturally, only something would be cooked which did not require much time in the doing, and which would be consumed the minute it is ready. Say you wish to make a Fish Kedgeree. You would have the rice ready cooked two eggs boiled hard and the fish freed from all skin and bone and shredded. Melt in the chafing dish a tablespoonful and a half of butter then add the fish, the rice, the whites of the eggs cut into shredas and seasoning of salt pepper, onion juice and a dash of nut meg. Stir well over the lamp for five minutes or so, dish in a pyramid with the yolks of the eggs rubbed through a sieve sprinkled over it, and parsley over that.

CREAMED CHICKEN.

Melt a tablespoonful of butter in the chafing dish, add half a one of flour and stir for five minutes, but it must not brown, add a small wineglass of cream or undiluted tinned milk and the same of stock made from the bones and trimmings; boil it well and then add the chicken ready freed from skin and bone and finely minced, salt, tobasco sauce, onion juice and a dash of lime juice Cook gently over the hot water for ten minutes and serve with toasted sippets.

QUAILS OR SMALL BIRDS ON TOAST.

Cut the trussed birds in halves and flatten them, season with pepper and salt and dredge them with flour: Melt a tablespoonful of butter in the blazer, when quite hot put in the quails and fry them on both sides, light brown; dish up and place them on fried toasts dusting them sparingly with cayenne. I have no space for more this week, but all this will give a very fair idea of this manner of cooking which has the advantage of the food being cooked just to a turn, and served piping hot.

REVEALED BY A LOVE LETTER.

HUSBAND AWARDED £800.

A redirected love letter to a lieutenant's wife was read in the Manx High Court, on July 15, during an action by Lientenant Frederick Craigie Harrs, of the Special Reserve (Royal Engineers), against John Taylor, of Eccles, for criminal conversation with plaintiff's wife. Plaintiff is instituting divorce proceedings in the Manx Legislature, and a verdict in an action for criminal conversation is a necessary preliminary, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Plaintiff said he was married in June 1910, and in the summer of 1911 defendant became a friend of his, and a frequent visitor to his house at Ramsey. On July 1st, 1912, while witness was expecting his wife's return from London, a letter arrived for her, redirected from a London hotel. In it defendant wrote:—

I dreamt of you last night, darling. You seemed very near me. I send you all the love I possess till Monday.—Jack.

On September 4 plaintiff's wife left him, and on October 9 he read a cable from her at Denver, Colorade, where defendant also was, saying, "Glad return if welcome." He answered. "Very welcome," but got no reply. She arrived at Liverpool on November 27, but he refused to allow her to return home until she explained, and he afterwards obtained a judicial separation.

The jury awarded plaintiff £800 damages against the defendant.

INQUISITORIAL QUESTION.

"A woman must state after her signature whether married, widow, or spinster." That is the explanatory note in an official form which must be filled and signed by the woman who is to pay income tax or avoid it. But the inquisitorial question does not cover the possibilites. "What am I?" asked a puzzled woman seeking the definition. She was not a spinster, not a widow, and not unmarried; but she had just divorced her husband. There should be official recognition of the feminine fourth dimension.

WHITE HOUSE BRIDE.

POEM FOR MISS JESSIE WILSON.

The approaching marriage of Miss Jessie Wilson, daughter of the President, to Mr. Franklin Sayre, has inspired Miss Blanche Nevin, aunt of the prospective bride, to burst into verse, and the result is published by every New York newspaper, even those which are well disposed towards President Wilson's Administration. It was at the house of Miss Nevin that Miss Jessie Wilson and Mr. Sayre first met, and after a recent visit there of the young couple the engagement was announced. Miss Nevin, appreciating the Wilsons' fondness for thirteen as a lucky number, as well as the fact that Miss Jessie is the thirteenth bride to be married from White House, has written thirteen verses, of which we quote two.

Fling the door open, swing the gate wide,
Welcome the entering feet of the bride.
Eager the groom on the threshold stands.
Holding his arms and his outstretched hands.
Blessed are you who true love win.
Jessie, come in, come in.
Sweet pink clover-bloom over the grass
Welcome the lover here with his lass.
Pride of the golden hair and the eyes
Blue with the luminous hue of the skies.
Blessed are you who true love win.
Jessie, come in, come in.

PRINCE'S LOVE ROMANCE.

TO MARRY AN ACTRESS.

Prince Nikolaus of Thurn and Taxis, who is closely connected with the Vienna Court through his relationship with the late Empress Elisabeth, has made a declaration in Vienna and in Munich, where his family resides at present, that he renounces all his titles and dignities.

A romantic love affair is the reason of this decision being taken by the Prince, whose age is 28. He serves in the German navy as a first lieutenant. The Prince told his mother, whose second husband is Prince Max of Ratibor, a short time ago, of his intention to marry a Vienna actress, Fraulein Rechberg. The family of Taxis refused to give permission, and the Prince has now resigned his title, as well as his commission, and has received part of the large inheritance which will one day fall to him, to help him in the foundation of his new life of a farmer in Texas.

The Prince Regent of Bavaria has given the Prince the hereditary title of Baron Hochstatt. This romantic story will, it is reported, now find its conclusion in the marriage of the ex-Prince in England.

CIGARS IN RESTAURANTS.

With remarkable want of tact the French tobacco monopoly has brought and won an action in the courts which will probably damage its own business, says a Paris correspondent. A restaurant keeper has been prosecuted and fined for having sold to his customers cigars at a higher price than that at which they are sold at the Government tobacco shops. The man who orders a cigar after dinner in a restaurant naturally expects to pay more than he would in the shop round the corner. In return he is saved the trouble of going to the shop, and he also has the advantage of choosing the cigar he fancies best from the box. The courts have now decided that it is llegal for a go-between to derive profit from the sale of a cigar already bought from the State. If the decision is upheld on appeal the result will naturally be that the Paris restaurants will cease to keep stocks of cigars, just as in Italy, for instance, it is generally impossible to buy a Havana in a restaurant. The same decision will, of course, apply to all hotels, and if hotels and restaurants no longer find it profitable to keep cigars in stock the chances are that the State monopoly sales will go down. A compromise will probably be come to between the State and the hotelkeepers. The latter will be allowed to put up the prices of cigars and cigarettes, but on condition that the original and official prices are not removed from the boxes. When you pay 2f for a 1f cigar the State insists that you shall be aware of the fact.

HOW JOHNSON LEFT AMERICA.

Jack Johnson, the black pugilist, who is on bail on a charge in America, arrived in London in mail week. How he outwitted the police he told to the Paris correspondent of the "Sportsman."

It appears that Johnson went to the expense of paying a whole team of baseball players, all coloured men, to play a match in Chicago. They were supposed to come from Buffalo, and a special car was reserved for them. As soon as the game was over Johnson jumped on a motor-car and drove at top speed to a suburban station, waited for the train, and boarded the compartment in which the negroes were, and thus managed to get across the border.

Had the police boarded the train a player named Gatewood, who resembled Johnson very closely, would have given himself up as the champion. As it was, that was unnecessary.

Immediately on arriving at Montreal, Johnson purchased a ticket for France, and could therefore get away safely.

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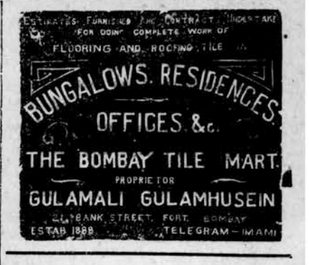

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